

FIRST EXERCISES
IN
LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION

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FIRST EXERCISES
IN
LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION

BY

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PIRO IN LITERIS LATINIS PRAESTANTISSIMO

E. A. ABBOTT

S.T.P.

SCHOLAE CIVITATIS AUGUSTAE NUPER PRAESIDI,
CUIUS EX SCRIPTIS IAM DIU CONTINGIT NOBIS APUD ANGLOS
PRAECEPTORIBUS
TANTA DOCENDI ATQUE DISCENDI FACULTAS,
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I HAVE to thank Mr. H. J. DAKERS, M.A., late
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in the preparation of this book.

E. A. W

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FIRST EXERCISES IN LATIN PROSE

PART I.

VOCABULARY I.

To be learnt by heart.

NOTE.—ONLY LONG SYLLABLES HAVE THE QUANTITY MARKED.

NOUNS.

DECLEMSON I.

- nauta, -ae, *m.*, a sailor.
porta, -ae, *f.*, a door.
puella, -ae, *f.*, a girl.
stella, -ae, *f.*, a star.
tuba, -ae, *f.*, a trumpet.

DECLEMSON II.

- bellum, -i, *n.*, war.
dominus, -i, *m.*, a lord.
equus, -i, *m.*, a horse.
haedus, -i, *m.*, a kid.
puer, -i, *m.*, a boy.

DECLEMSON III.

- animal, -alis, *n.*, an animal.
avis, -is, *f.*, a bird.

- calcar, -aris, *n.*, a spur.
caput, -itis, *n.*, the head.
dens, -tis, *m.*, a tooth.
iud-ex, -icis, *c.*, a judge.
Iuppiter (Iovis). Jupiter.
nūb-es, -is, *f.*, a cloud.
op-us, -eris, *n.*, a work.
ovis, -is, *f.*, a sheep, ewe.
urb-s, -is, *f.*, a city.
virg-o, -inis, *f.*, a maiden.

DECLEMSON IV

- gradus, -ūs, *m.*, a step.
genu, -ūs, *n.*, a knee.

DECLEMSON V.

- dies, diēi, *m. and f.*, in sing., a day.

ADJECTIVES.

DECLENSIONS I AND II.

aeg-er, -ra, -rum, *sick.*
 bonus, -a, -um, *good.*
 nig-er, -ra, -rum, *black.*
 tener, -a, -um, *tender.*

DECLENSION III.

acer, -cris, -cre, *keen.*
 felix, -icis, *happy.*
 gravis, -is, *heavy.*
 melior, *n.* melius, -oris, *better.*
 tristis, *n.* triste, -is, *sad.*

PRONOUNS.

ego, *I.*
 tu, *thou or you.*
 ille, (*that or*) *he.*

nos, *we.*
 vos, *ye.*
 illi (*those or*) *they.*
 hic, *this.*

VERBS.

CONJUGATION I.

crepo, -äre, *creak.*
 mico, -äre, *glitter.*
 sono, -äre, *sound.*
 tono, -äre, *thunder.*

lügen, -äre, *mourn.*
 maneo, -äre, *remain.*
 prandeo, -äre, *dine.*
 sedeo, -äre, *sit.*

CONJUGATION III.

canō, -ere, *sing.*
 curro, -ere, *run.*
 ludo, -ere, *play.*

I. NOUN AND ADJECTIVE.

RULE.—*Adjectives agree with their Nouns in Gender, Number, and Case.*

Decline together and write out the meaning all through of—

1. dominus bonus ;
puella bona ;
bellum bonum ;
2. bonus *with* nauta ; [N.B.—Put the noun first.]
bonus *with* virgo ;
bonus *with* opus ;
3. niger *with* dens ;
niger *with* nubes :
niger *with* animal :
4. tener *with* haedus :
tener *with* virgo ;
tener *with* caput ;
5. puer *with* tristis ;
ovis *with* melior ;
calcar *with* acer ;
6. gradus *with* gravis ;
dies *with* felix ;
genu *with* aeger.

II. NOUN OR PRONOUN AND VERB.

[i.e. Subject and Pronoun.]

RULE.—*Verbs agree with their Subjects in Number and Person.*

A. Put in the Latin Pronoun with—

Singular curro,

curris,

currit,

Plural currimus.

curritis,

currunt, and give the English.

B. Give in Latin a suitable noun as the Subject of—

currit, and currunt;

ludit and ludunt;

canit and canunt.

[Look for suitable nouns in Vocabulary I.]

C. Translate into English :—

1. Iuppiter tonat.

2. Tuba sonat.

3. Puer luget.

4. Urbes ardent.

5. Puellae prandent.

6. Iudices sedent.

D. Translate into Latin :—

1. The judge sits. [N.B.—Always put the verb last.]

2. The boy dines.

3. The trumpets sound.

4. The girls remain.

5. The door creaks.

6. The city takes fire.

7. The stars glitter.

PART II.

VOCABULARY II.

To be learnt by heart.

NOUNS.

DECLENSION I.

- agricola, -ae, *m.*, *farmer*.
 aquila, -ae, *f.*, *eagle*.
 bestia, -ae, *f.*, *beast*.
 cauda, -ae, *f.*, *tail*.
 cicōnia, -ae, *f.*, *stork*.
 columba, -ae, *f.*, *dove*.
 culpa, -ae, *f.*, *fault*.
 fabula, -ae, *f.*, *fable*.
 lūna, -ae, *f.*, *moon*.
 pecūnia, -ae, *f.*, *money*.
 Persa, -ae, *m.*, *Persian*.
 poena, -ae, *f.*, *punishment*.
 rāna, -ae, *f.*, *frog*.
 sapientia, -ae, *f.*, *wisdom*.
 simia, -ae, *f.* [rarely *m.*],
 monkey.
 terra, -ae, *f.*, *earth*.

DECLENSION II.

- Aesōpus, -i, *m.*, *Aesop*.
 agnus, -i, *m.*, *lamb*.
 aper, -ri, *m.*, *wild boar*.
 asinus, -i, *m.*, *donkey*.
 cervus, -i, *m.*, *stag*, *deer*.
 deus, -i, *m.*, *god*.
 filius, -i, *m.*, *son*.
 hydrus, -i, *m.*, *water-snake*.
 liber, -ri, *m.*, *book*.
 lupus, -i, *m.*, *wolf*.
 magister, -ri, *m.*, *master*.
 nīdus, -i, *m.*, *nest*.
 pōmum, -i, *n.*, *apple*.
 rēmus, -i, *m.*, *oar*.
 saxum, -i, *n.*, *rock*.
 servus, -i, *m.*, *serrant*, *slave*.

DECLENSION III.

- apis, -is, *f.*, *bee*.
 canis, -is, *c.*, *dog*, *hound*.
 dol-or, -ōris, *m.*, *grief*, *pain*.
 dux, -eis, *c.*, *leader*, *guide*, *gen-*
 frat-er, -ris, *m.*, *brother*. [ral.
 grām-en, -inis, *n.*, *grass*.
 hom-o, -inis, *c.*, *man*, *human*.
 hostis, -is, *c.*, *enemy*. [being.
 lab-or, -ōris, *m.*, *toil*.
 mar-e, -is, *n.*, *sea*.
 māt-er, -ris, *f.*, *mother*.
 mel, mellis, *n.*, *honey*.
 mil-es, -itis, *m.*, *soldier*.
 mon-s, -tis, *m.*, *mountain*.
 nāvis, -is, *f.*, *ship*.
 os, ossis, *n.*, *bone*.
 past-or, -oris, *m.*, *shepherd*.
 pat-er, -ris, *m.*, *father*.
 pāv-o, -onis, *f.*, *peacock*.
 pellis, -is, *f.*, *skin*.
 pon-s, -tis, *m.*, *bridge*.
 prōles, -is, *f.*, *offspring*, *young*.
 rex, régis, *m.*, *king*.
 sen-ex, -is, *m.*, *old man*.
 sol, -is, *m.*, *sun*.
 sor-or, -ōris, *f.*, *sister*.
 urb-s, -is, *f.*, *city*.
 viät-or, -oris, *m.*, *traveller*.
 vox, vōcis, *f.*, *voice*.
 vulpes, -is, *f.*, *fox*.

DECLENSION IV.

- cornu, -ūs, *n.*, *horn*.

DECLENSION V.

- res, -ei, *f.*, *thing*.

ADJECTIVES.

DECLENSIONS I AND II.

- altus, -a, -um, *high, deep.*
 cārus, -a, -um, *dear.*
 clārus, -a, -um, *clear, distinguished.*
 dūrus, -a, -um, *hard, harsh.*
 ignāvus, -a, -um, *idle, cowardly.*
 improbus, -a, -um, *wicked.*
 mātūrus, -a, -um, *ripe.*
 miser, -a, -um, *wretched.*
 nullus, -a, -um, *no, not any.*
 parvus, -a, -um, *small.*
 Rōmānus, -a, -um, *Roman.*
 saevus, -a, -um, *savage, cruel.*
 strenuus, -a, -um, *energetic, busy.*
 stultus, -a, -um, *silly, foolish.*

- timidus, -a, -um, *timid.*
 tōtus, -a, -um, *whole; gen. totius; dat. tōti.*

DECLENSSION III.

- celer, -is, -e, *swift.*
 crudelis, -e, *cruel.*
 difficilis, -e, *difficult.*
 dīves, -itis, *rich.*
 facilis, -e, *easy.*
 fortis, -e, *strong, brave.*
 ingens, -tis, *huge.*
 omnis, -e, *all.* •
 pauper, -eris, *poor.*
 sapiens, -tis, *wise.*
 vēlox, -cis, *swift.*

PRONOUNS.

- se, sui, *himself, herself, themselves.*
 hic, haec, hoc, *this.*
 idem, eadem, idem, *the same.*

- ipse, ipsa, ipsum, *self.*
 qui, quae, quod, *who, which.*
 alius, -a, -um, *another, other.*

POSSESSIVES.

- meus, -a, -um, *my.*
 tuus, -a, -um, *thy, your (sing.).*
 noster, -ra, -rum, *our.*

- vester, -ra, -rum, *your (pl.).*
 suus, -a, -um, *his own, her own, their own.*

NUMERALS.

- ūnus, *one.*
 duo, *two.*
 tres, *three.*
 quattuor, *four.*
 quinque, *five.*
 sex, *six.*
 septem, *seven.*
 octo, *eight.*

- nove, *nine.*
 decem, *ten.*
 viginti, *twenty.*
 triginta, *thirty.*
 quinquaginta, *fifty.*
 centum, *a hundred.*
 quingenti, *five hundred.*
 mille, *a thousand.*

ADVERB.

- non, *not.*

TRANSITIVE VERBS.

CONJUGATION I.

- edifico, -āre, *build.*
 amo, -āre, *love.*
 do, dāre, dedi, datum, *give.*
 dōno, -āre, *give.*
 fugo, -āre, *put to flight.*
 iacto, -āre, *boast of (throw).*
 inflō, -āre, *inflate.*
 invito, -āre, *invite.*
 iuvo, -āre, iūvi, iūtum (*help*),
 please.
 lacero, -āre, *tear.*
 laudo, -āre, *praise.*
 levo, -āre, *take up.*
 monstro, -āre, *show.*
 paro, -āre, *prepare.*
 porto, -āre, *carry.*
 rogo, -āre, *ask.*
 turbo, -āre, *disturb.*
 vasto, -āre, *lay waste.*
 voco, -āre, *call.*

CONJUGATION II.

- coerceo, -ēre, *restrain.*
 dēbeo, -ēre, *owe.*
 dēleo, -ēre, *destroy.*
 doceo, -ēre, *teach.*
 exerceo, -ēre, *exercise.*
 foveo, -ēre, fovi, fotum, *cherish.*
 habeo, -ēre, *have.*
 moneo, -ēre, *advise.*
 mōrdeo, -ēre, momordi, mor-
 sum, *bite.*
 moveo, -ēre, mövi, mórum,
 move.
 repleo, -ēre, *fill.*
 terreo, ēre, *frighten.*
 timeo, -ēre, *fear.*
 torqueo, -ēre, torsi, tortum,
 twist, torment, torture.
 video, -ēre, vidi, vīsum, *see.*
 videor, *seem.*

CONJUGATION III.

- bibo, -ere, bibi, bibitum, *drink.*
 eado, -ere, cecīdi, casum, *fall.*
 capio, -ere, ceipi, captum, *take.*
 colo, -ere, colui, cultum, *culti-
 vate, inhabit, worship.*
 dico, -ere, dixi, dictum, *say.*
 disco, -ere, didici, *learn.*
 dūco, -ere, duxi, ductum, *lead.*
 edo, -ere, ēdi, esum, *eat.*
 facio, -ere, fēci, factum, *make,*
 do.
 frango, -ere, frēgi, fractum.
 break.
 fugio, -ere, fugi, fugitum, *flee*
 from.
 gero, -ere, gessi, gestum, *wage.*
 laedo, -ere, laesi, laesum, *hurt.*
 lego, -ere, lēgi, lectum, *read.*
 mitto, -ere, misi, missum,
 send.
 occido, -ere, occīdi, occīsum,
 kill.
 perdo, -ere, -didi, -ditum, *lose.*
 scando, -ere, scandi, scansum,
 climb.
 scribo, -ere, scripsi, scriptum,
 write.
 [quer.
 vinco. -ere, vici, victum, *con-*

CONJUGATION IV.

- advenio, -īre, -vēni, -ventum,
 come to.
 aperio, -īre, aperui, apertum,
 open.
 audio, -īre, -ivi, -itum, *hear.*
 custōdio, -īre, -ivi, -itum,
 guard.
 haurio, -īre, hausi, haustum,
 drain.
 nescio, -īre, nescivi, *be igno-
 rant of.*

TRANSITIVE VERBS.

CONJUGATION IV
(continued).

nūtrio, -īre, -ivi, -itum.
nourish.
operio, -īre, operui, opertum.
cover.

seio, -īre, scivi, scitum, *know.*
sentio, -īre, sensi, sensum,
feel.
sepelio, -īre, -ivi, sepultum,
bury.
vincio, -īre, vimxi, vinetum,
bind.

DEPONENT VERBS.

CONJUGATION I
cunctor, -āri, *delay.*
glorior, -āri, *boast.*
hortor, -āri, *exhort.*
miror, -āri, *admire, wonder at.*
moror, -āri, *delay.*
veneror, -āri, *venerate, worship.*
vēnor, -āri, *hunt.*

nancisco, nancisci, nactus,
obtain.
nascor, nasci, nātus, *am born.*
patior, pati, passus, *suffer.*
queror, queri, questus, *complain.*
sequor, sequi, secūtus, *follow.*

CONJUGATION II.

tueor, -ēri, tuitus, *guard.*
vereor, -ēri, veritus, *fear.*

CONJUGATION IV.

experior, -īri, expertus, *experience.*
orior, -īri, ortus, *arise.* (iv.
and iii.)
potior, -īri, potitus, *get pos-
sion of.*

CONJUGATION III.

loquor, loqui, locūtus, *speak.*
moriōr, mori, mortuus (*dead*),
dle.

III. SUBJECT AND OBJECT.

RULE.—*The Subject is put in the Nominative Case.*

The Object of a Transitive Verb is put in the Accusative Case: as—

The slave loves the master—Servus dominum amat.

The master loves the slave—Dominus servum amat.

CONJUGATION I.

Translate into Latin:—

- A. 1. The boy loves the master.
2. The girl will-love (her) father.
3. The boys were-loving (their) mother.
4. The lord was-calling the slave.
5. The lords will-call the slaves.
6. The master praised the boys.
7. The sailors had-praised the master.
8. The farmer had-called the slaves.
9. The sailor was-carrying the oar.
10. The Persians loved horses.

- B. 1. The lord will-call the slave.
2. The farmer was-praising the slaves.
3. The sailors carry oars.
4. The ass alarms the beasts.
5. The frogs were-asking-for a king.
6. The wolf mangled the lamb.
7. The farmers will-call the slaves.
8. The Persians love horses.
9. The slave carried the boy.
10. The father had-praised the boys.

IV. SUBJECT AND OBJECT WITH ADJECTIVE.

RULE.—*The adjective agrees with the noun it qualifies in gender, number, and case: as—*

The good girl loves the good parent.

Puella bona patrem bonum amat.

The hard master was calling the idle slaves.

Dominus durus servos ignavos vocabat.

CONJUGATION. I.

- A. 1. The stag boasts-of (his) beautiful horns.
2. The frog has-inflated (his) wrinkled skin.
3. The peacock was-showing (his) jewelled tail.
4. The horse had-taken-up the man.
5. Fables will-please the small boys.
6. The energetic man shows a calm face.
- B. 1. The stag was-praising (his) beautiful horns.
2. The peacock will-show (his) jewelled tail.
3. The horses take-up the men.
4. A good fable pleases a boy.
5. The frogs ask-for a new king.
6. The ass alarmed the timid beasts.

V. SUBJECT AND OBJECT.

CONJUGATION II.

- A. 1. The fox torments the stork.
 2. The stork will-torment the fox.
 3. The eagle was-cherishing (her) young.
 4. The lord had-advised the slaves.
 5. The eagle has-frightened the doves.
 6. The slaves were-moving the rocks.
 7. The generals will-exercise the soldiers.
 8. The sailors see the land.
 9. The master will-teach the boys.
 10. The waters will-destroy the bridge.
- B. 1. The dog bites the monkey.
 2. The monkey will-bite the dog.
 3. We shall-have apples.
 4. Have you an apple ?
 5. We owe money.
 6. I advised the boys.
 7. The lord terrifies the slave.
 8. The general was-restraining the soldiers.
 9. The boy moves the rock.
 10. We destroy the city.

VI. SUBJECT AND OBJECT WITH ADJECTIVE.

CONJUGATION II.

- A. 1. The eagle cherishes (her) tender young.
2. The foolish farmer was-tormenting the ass.
3. The general will-exercise the lazy soldiers.
4. The wolf was-biting the innocent lamb.
5. The frogs feared the cruel water-snake.
6. The stag moves (his) lofty horns.
7. The man restrains the swift horse.
8. The boy has great faults.
- B. 1. Peacocks have beautiful tails.
2. The man will-restrain the keen dogs.
3. The boar had-terrified my mother.
4. A boy was-holding ripe apples.
5. The wicked fox bites the tender dove.
6. The general will-see better soldiers.
7. The idle Persian owes money.
8. Roman soldiers destroyed the town.

VII. SUBJECT AND OBJECT.

CONJUGATION III.

- A. 1. Jupiter sent a king.
2. The frogs were-learning wisdom.
3. The old-man had-written books.
4. The bird will-make a nest.
5. We inhabit a city.
6. Boys run and play.
7. The spur was-hurting the horse.
8. The soldiers had-conquered the enemy.
9. You have-lost the book.
10. The mother will-lead the maidens.
- B. 1. The dogs will-conquer the wolf.
2. The sheep are-eating grass.
3. The farmers have-made a bridge.
4. The rock has-fallen and has-hurt the boy.
5. Will the fox climb the tree?
6. The king rules the Persians.
7. The boys will-have-learnt wisdom.
8. The doves make a nest.
9. The general had-sent soldiers.
10. You were-hurting the monkey.

VIII. SUBJECT AND OBJECT WITH ADJECTIVE.

CONJUGATION III.

- A. 1. You inhabited a better land.
2. The foolish horses lost (their) liberty.
3. The farmer was-leading the tender kids.
4. The monkeys will-climb a high tree.
5. The boys had-eaten many apples.
6. The slaves have-performed (*done*) heavy tasks (*works*).
7. The idle boys flee from punishment.
8. The Persian king has-conquered many enemies.
- B. 1. The king will-conquer the great city.
2. The dogs have not hurt the tender sheep.
3. The foolish fox has-lost his long tail.
4. The eagle will-have-made a safe nest.
5. The slaves were-breaking the heavy stones.
6. The boys will-learn wise fables.
7. The old man has-written many books.
8. The wretched travellers have-lost (their) horses.

IX. SUBJECT AND OBJECT.

CONJUGATION IV.

- A. 1. The lord will-bind the slaves.
 2. The boys feel pain.
 3. The soldiers were-hearing the trumpet.
 4. The leader had-opened the gates.
 5. You (*pl.*) have-heard the fable.
 6. The wolf will-have-drained the water.
 7. The man is-ignorant of books.
 8. We have-come-to the city.
 9. A cloud was-covering the stars.
 10. The mother has-buried the girl.
- B. 1. The soldiers will-come-to the bridge.
 2. (My) Mother has not opened the door.
 3. The dog had-buried the bone.
 4. The farmer did not know the fable.
 5. Did you hear the peacock ?¹
 6. The king has-bound the Persians.
 7. Rocks were-covering the earth.
 8. The sheep will-have-felt the teeth of the wolf.
 9. The boys know the book.
 10. A boar had-heard the dogs.

¹ How many verbs are there in this sentence ?

X. SUBJECT AND OBJECT WITH ADJECTIVE.

CONJUGATION IV.

- A. 1. The dog was-guarding the house.
2. The sad farmer will-bury the dead sheep.
3. The sailor had-come-to happy lands.
4. The dove was-nourishing (her) tender young.
5. The Roman generals had-bound the Persians.
6. Good boys will-hear the fable.
7. The happy travellers have-come-to the city.
8. The small boys will-hear your voice.
- B. 1. The sailors will-come-to new cities.
2. The keen dogs had-heard the stag.
3. The maidens do not know better books.
4. Black clouds had-covered the high mountain.
5. The policeman will-bind the sad slaves.
6. The happy maidens will-feel no grief.
7. Sweet honey (*pl.*) nourishes the busy (*strenuus*) bees.
8. The dogs are-guarding the timid sheep.

XI. SUBJECT—PASSIVE VERB—AGENT.

ROLE.—*The Agent or doer is put in the Ablative Case, with the Preposition a or ab.*

The boy will be praised by the master.

Puer a magistro laudabitur.

We have been loved by our father.

Nos a patre amati sumus.

CONJUGATION I.

- A. 1. The sheep were-torn by the savage wolf.
2. The men will-be-carried by the horses.
3. Rocks are carried by the strong slaves.
4. The boy will-be-loved by (his) mother.
5. You have-been-praised by the good master.
6. The foolish beasts were-scared by the ass.
7. Cities will be devastated by the general.
8. The timid stag is-put-to-flight by the dogs.
9. Wars have-been-prepared by the soldiers.
10. The wicked sailors had-been-summoned (*called*) by
the judge.
- B. 1. The boy was carried by his father.
2. The stag will be torn by the keen hound.
3. The good judge is praised by the slaves.
4. You will be called by your father.
5. Many books were carried by the boy.
6. The Persians have been put to flight by the Roman
soldiers.
7. The land is being devastated by the boar.
8. Ripe apples are loved by girls and boys.
9. A high nest had been prepared by the eagle.
10. The man has been carried by the horse.

XII. SUBJECT—PASSIVE VERB—AGENT.

CONJUGATION II.

- A. 1. The soldiers are-exercised by the general.
2. The great city has-been-destroyed by the Persians.
3. Heavy stones were moved by the farmer.
4. You were-being-taught by (your) mother.
5. The foolish boys had-been-warned by (their) father.
6. Cruel wolves are restrained by dogs.
7. The timid maiden will-be-frightened by the wild-boar.
8. Money is owed by the farmers.
9. The black clouds were-feared by the sailors.
10. The slave will-be-tortured by the wicked lord.
- B. 1. The sheep will be bitten by the wolf.
2. The swift horses will be exercised by the boys.
3. New lands have been seen by the sailors.
4. The books had been destroyed by the wicked monkey.
5. The great bridge will be moved by the water.
6. I have been taught by the wise old man.
7. The timid doves were terrified by the eagle.
8. You will be advised by a better judge.
9. The dead fox will be feared by the timid lambs.
10. The gate has been filled with large rocks.

XIII. SUBJECT—PASSIVE VERB—AGENT.

CONJUGATION III.

- A. 1. High mountains are-climbed by boys.
2. The money was-lost by the foolish maidens.
3. Soldiers will-be-sent by the general.
4. The book had-been-written by the wise old-man.
5. You will-not-be-hurt by the good dog.
6. The timid soldier has-been-conquered by the Persian.
7. Many bridges had-been-made by the king.
8. The land is-cultivated by happy farmers.
9. The tender girl will-be-led by (her) mother.
10. The fables will-have-been-read by many men.
- B. 1. The gate will be broken by the soldiers.
2. The Persians are led by the great king.
3. The sad fable will be read by boys and girls.
4. The ripe apples will be eaten by the birds.
5. The high tree is climbed by the monkeys.
6. A nest has not been made by the lazy peacock.
7. The grass will have been eaten by the sheep.
8. The Romans have been conquered by a brave general.
9. The water will be drunk by many horses.
10. The land is inhabited by savage beasts.

XIV. SUBJECT—PASSIVE VERB—AGENT.

CONJUGATION IV.

- A. 1. The gates were-being-opened by the girl.
2. The dog had-been-buried by (his) sad master (*owner*).
3. Great pain had-been-felt by the wretched stag.
4. The fable will not be heard by the idle boy.
5. The water was-being-drunk by the wolf and the lamb.
6. The wicked soldiers have-been-bound by the general.
7. The stars were-covered by Jupiter.
8. The tender lambs had-been-nourished by the shepherd.
9. Hard rocks will-be-felt by the unhappy sailors.
10. A new book has-been-opened by the judge.
- B. 1. The voice of the wolf was heard by the unhappy lamb.
2. The dead maiden will be buried by (her) father.
3. The teeth of the wolf will be felt by the stag.
4. New lands had been discovered by the sailor.
5. The black sheep were not known by (their) owner (*lord*).
6. The Roman trumpet will have been heard by the Persians.
7. The door will be opened by the farmer.
8. Pain is felt by the sad maidens.
9. The nest will be discovered by the keen boys.
10. The wise judge was heard by many men.

XV. SUBJECT—DEPONENT VERB.

(See *Vocabulary*, page 8).

RULE.—*Deponent verbs have the form of Passive Verbs but have an active meaning.*

When transitive they are followed by an accusative.

The girls admired the peacock.

Puellae pavonem mirabantur.

The sick soldiers loiter.

Milites aegri cunctantur.

CONJUGATIONS I AND II.

- A. 1. You will fear the famous old-man.
2. The eagle was-guarding (her) tender young.
3. Men and dogs had-hunted the stag.
4. The harsh farmer exhorted (his) slaves.
5. Good boys confess their own fault.
6. The frogs worship the fierce water-snake.
7. The foolish peacock was-boasting.
8. We will-admire the jewelled tail.

- B. 1. The ewe will protect the sick lamb.
2. The brave general was exhorting the soldiers.
3. All the beasts feared the donkey.
4. We will hunt the fierce boar.
5. The stag was admiring (his) lofty horns.
6. All Romans worship Jupiter.
7. The monkeys will not fear the farmer.
8. The lazy donkeys were delaying.
9. The eagle will have hunted the doves.
10. Brave men do not boast.

XVI. SUBJECT—DEONENT VERB.

CONJUGATIONS III AND IV.

- A. 1. The unhappy frogs are dead.
 2. The wise master will-have-spoken.
 3. The maiden suffers much grief (*pl.*).
 4. The slaves will-follow (their) master.
 5. The boy has-obtained ripe apples.
 6. Bright stars are-rising.
 7. The unhappy sailors were-complaining.
 8. The soldiers will-have-experienced•cruel wars.
 9. Many boys had-been-born.
 10. The farmers will divide the land.
- B. 1. All men are born and die.
 2. Many wars will have arisen.
 3. The monkeys are-sharing the apples¹.
 4. Horses and dogs will follow the fox.
 5. The foolish frogs had complained.
 6. The unhappy Persian has suffered great grief.
 7. The soldiers will have obtained much money.
 8. The slaves are experiencing heavy toils.
 9. All the old men had spoken.
 10. The sick soldiers have died.

¹ Are-sharing : one Verb.

THE RELATIVE PRONOUN.

Relative means 'referring back.'

The Relative is a pronoun: that is a word used as a substitute for a Noun.

How can we tell what noun is referred to by the Relative? By looking back for a noun in the same GENDER and NUMBER as those of the Relative.

This Noun is called the Antecedent.

The difficulty which boys find in dealing with the Relative will soon disappear if they will be respectful enough to the Relative to give it a whole Sentence to itself, *and put this sentence in brackets*, thus:—

'This is the house [which Jack built.]'

A Sentence must have a Subject—in the Nominative Case; and often has an Object—in the Accusative Case.

CAUTIONS—I. Always look back and find the Antecedent.

II. Put the Relative Sentence in brackets;
and then

III. Ask yourself which is the Subject and
which is the Object *in* the Relative
Sentence.

XVII. THE RELATIVE.

RULE.—*The Relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in Gender, Number and Person, but its Case depends upon the place which it holds—as Subject or Object, for instance—in its own sentence.*

The girl, whom I saw, is beautiful.

Puella, quam vidi, pulchra est.

The mountains, which he was climbing, were high.

Montes, quos scandebat, alti erant.

N.B.—Brackets are inserted in the first two sentences of each exercise; afterwards insert them yourself.)

- A. 1. The boys, [who were climbing the mountain,] are tired.
 2. The mountain, [which the boys are climbing,] is high.
 3. The house, which we have built, is small.
 4. The sailors to whom we have given money will come to the city.
 5. The timid lambs, which were torn by the wolf, are dead.
 6. The brave soldiers, by whom the enemy will be conquered, are praised by the general.
 7. The pain, which the wretched ass felt, was severe.
 8. The monkeys, who live in the trees, have long tails.
- B. 1. The fables [which Aesop tells] are wise.
 2. We admire the tail [which the peacock shows].
 3. The farmers, whose fields are laid waste, will die.
 4. That is the fable which was written by the wise man.
 5. The girl who ate the apples is ill.
 6. The rocks, which were broken by the men, were hard.
 7. The shepherd to whom we give money will be rich.
 8. The boys who were eating honey will be ill.

XVIII. SUBJECT AND OBJECT—THE RELATIVE.

- A. 1. The frogs feared the king [whom Jupiter gave].
 2. The maidens, [whom we admire,] will come here.
 3. The city, which you once inhabited, will soon be destroyed.
 4. The soldiers, who are trained (*exercised*) by the general, will conquer the enemy.
 5. The hounds are following the wild boar, which was devastating the fields.
 6. The books we have sent will be read by the boy.
 7. The sailors were leading many monkeys which they had caught.
 8. We have found the bones which the dog buried.
 9. Not all who read fables learn wisdom.
 10. The ass who was carrying the money, suffered much toil.
- B. 1. The fox which we saw has eaten the beautiful peacock.
 2. The peacock, which was eaten by the fox, had a very¹ beautiful tail.
 3. The rocks, which have fallen, have buried many men and many houses.
 4. The ship which carries your brother has come to the city.
 5. We will climb the high mountain which we have seen.
 6. This is the star which leads the sailors.
 7. The rich man who inhabits this house has given much money to the poor.
 8. Boys who delay will not be praised by the master.
 9. The policeman will catch the boys who took the ripe apples.
 10. The Roman soldiers by whom the Persians were conquered were brave men.

¹ Superlative degree.

XIX. APPPOSITION.

The subject or object of a sentence is sometimes followed by *another noun which tells us more about the subject or object*, and is said to be in *Apposition* with it.

RULE.—*The second noun must be in the same case as the first.*

Gaius, my friend, is ill.

Gaius, amicus meus, aeger est.

We love Victoria, our queen.

Victoriam, reginam nostram, amamus.

- A. 1. Peacocks, beautiful birds, do not sing well.
 2. Your brother, a brave man, will put the wolf to flight.
 3. We have not seen Rome, the great city.
 4. Caesar, the Roman general, had conquered his enemies.
 5. The two boys, Romulus and Remus, were cherished by
 a wolf.
 6. Tullia, the foolish girl, is afraid of dogs.
 7. We admire the stars, the sailors' guides.
 8. The monkey, wicked animal, will take the farmer's
 apples.
- B. 1. Aesop, the wise old man, made many fables.
 2. The dog, foolish animal, lost the bone.
 3. Horatius, a Roman soldier, was guarding the bridge.
 4. The Persians, our enemies, will be put to flight..
 5. That cruel bird, the eagle, has eaten the dove.
 6. The dog, the shepherd's friend, will lead the sheep.
 7. Caesar, the wise general, was advising his soldiers.
 8. Jupiter has given the water-snake, a cruel king, to
 the frogs.

XX. APPosition.

- A. 1. My sisters, timid girls, fear the small dog.
2. The travellers will-come-to the great city, Rome.
3. Your father, the general, will lead the soldiers.
4. The bees, busy animals, make much honey.
5. My dogs have-put-to fight their enemies, the fierce wolves.
6. My friend, Julius, has lost much money.
7. We saw the two old men, my father and yours.
8. The Persians our cruel enemies have been conquered.

- B. 1. They worship the moon, the queen of the stars.
2. My brother, the soldier, was killed and buried.
3. He was reading the fables of Aesop, a good book.
4. The sheep cherishes the lambs, her offspring.
5. The water snake, a cruel king, will kill the frogs.
6. We do not worship the sun, the god of the Persians.
7. The doves, timid birds, will be killed by their enemy, the eagle.
8. The two boys, Marcus and Tullius, were loved by their mother.

XXI. SUBJECT AND OBJECT - PERSON.

RULE.—*Two or more nouns may stand as the subject of one verb: when this is so, put the verb in the plural.*

Thus—

you and I think = we think.

he and I think = we think.

you and he think = you think.

my father and mother think = they think.

For the person of the verb the rule is

always 1st person, if there is I or we in the subject; otherwise 2nd person, if there is thou or you in the subject; and 3rd person, if there is not I, we, thou or you in the subject.

Note.—In English we say for modesty ‘you and I,’ ‘he and I’; but in Latin *I* stands first—*Ego et rex meus.*

I and my king have written the letter.

Ego et rex meus epistolam scripsimus.

The leader and his soldiers will follow the cowardly enemy..

Dux et milites eius hostem ignavum sequentur.

- A. 1. The dog and the cat are not friends.
- 2. You and I have money; we will go to the city.
- 3. The farmer and his dog follow the stag.
- 4. The horse and the ass will drink the same water.
- 5. Your father and I have seen many lands.
- 6. You and my brother will be praised by the general.
- 7. My friend and I have found the bird's nest.
- 8. Many soldiers and sailors come to this city.
- 9. You and I and the old man will climb the mountain.
- 10. The old man has fallen; you and I will help him.

XXII. SUBJECT AND OBJECT—PERSON.

- A. 1. The Roman general and the soldiers had taken a great city.
 2. You and your sister have heard the fable which I narrated.
 3. Both this man and I have suffered severe toils.
 4. The sailor and his friends have seen many seas and new lands.
 5. You and your dogs have not caught the stag, which you were following.
 6. I and all my friends love horses.
 7. The eagle and the wolf were tearing the farmer's lambs.
 8. You and the other boys have read the same book.
 9. The slave and his brother were opening the gate of the city.
 10. Both the stag and the boar will avoid the hunter.
- B. 1. My father and I are building a large house.
 2. The stork and the dove and all the birds cherish their offspring.
 3. Boys and girls all love ripe apples.
 4. My dog and I have put the bull to flight¹.
 5. The general and his army have destroyed the city of the enemy.
 6. The teeth of the wolf and the horns of the stag will be broken.
 7. Frogs and other animals were tormented by the cruel boy.
 8. You and your soldiers will climb that high hill.
 9. Marcus and all the Romans followed Caesar.
 10. Your father and the other old men worship Jupiter.

¹ Put to flight is one Verb

PART III.

VOCABULARY III.

To be learnt by heart.

NOUNS.

DECLENSION I.

- Athēnae, -arum, *f.*, *Athens*.
 epulae, -arum, *f.*, *a feast*.
 fossa, -ac, *f.*, *ditch*.
 fuga, -ae, *f.*, *flight*.
 Gallia, -ae, *f.*, *Gaul*.
 hasta, -ae, *f.*, *spear*.
 hōra, -ae, *f.*, *hour*.
 litterae, -arum, *f.*, *letter*.
 Lutetia, -ae, *f.*, *Paris*.
 patria, -ac, *f.*, *native land*.
 praeda, -ae, *f.*, *booty, spoil*.
 pugna, -ac, *f.*, *fight*.
 sagitta, -ae, *f.*, *arrow*.
 scāla, -ae, *f.*, *ladder*.
 venia, -ae, *f.*, *pardon*.
 via, -ae, *f.*, *way*.

DECLENSION II.

- annus, -i, *m.*, *year*.
 auxilium, -i, *n.*, *help*.
 Brundusium, -i, *n.*, *Brundu-*
sium.
 campus, -i, *m.*, *plain*.
 castra, -orum, *n.*, *camp*.
 consilium, -i, *n.*, *plan*.
 Delphi, -orum, *m.*, *Delphi*.
 frūmentum, -i, *n.*, *corn, food*.
 Gallus, -i, *m.*, *a Gaul*.
 Germānus, -i, *m.*, *a German*.
 gladius, -i, *m.*, *sword*.
 legātus, -i, *m.*, *ambassador*,
lieutenant.
 locus, -i, *m.*, *place*.
 mūrus, -i, *m.*, *wall*.
 numerus, -i, *m.*, *number*.
 nuntius, -i, *m.*, *messenger*.

- oppidum, -i, *n.*, *town*.
 ötium, -i, *n.*, *leisure*.
 periculum, -i, *n.*, *danger*.
 pilum, -i, *n.*, *javelin*.
 proelium, -i, *n.*, *battle*.
 Rhēnus, -i, *m.*, *the Rhine*.
 signa, -orum, *n.*, *standard*.
 tēlum, -i, *n.*, *weapon, dart*.
 tribūnus, -i, *m.*, *tribune (officer)*.
 vallum, -i, *n.*, *rampart*.

DECLENSION III.

- aest-as, -ātis, *f.*, *summer*.
 agm-en, -inis, *n.*, *line-of-march*.
 Apoll-o, -inis, *m.*, *Apollo*.
 aries, -etis, *m.*, *battering-ram*.
 ar-s, -tis, *f.*, *art*.
 caedes, -is, *f.*, *slaughter*.
 caro, carnis, *f.*, *flesh*.
 consul, -is, *m.*, *consul*.
 cust-os, -ōdis, *c.*, *guard*.
 eleph-as, -antis, *m.*, *elephant*.
 equ-es, -itis, *m.*, *horseman*
(pl. cavalry).
 flūmen, -inis, *n.*, *river*.
 hiemps, -emis, *f.*, *winter*.
 mensis, -is, *m.*, *month*.
 millia, -um, *pl. n.*, *thousands*,
'miles'.
 mor-s, -tis, *f.*, *death*.
 pax, -cis, *f.*, *peace*.
 ped-es, -itis, *m.*, *foot-soldier*
(pl. infantry).
 sal-ūs, -ūtis, *f.*, *salvity*.
 virt-ūs, -ūtis, *f.*, *virtue, valour*,
courage.
 vuln-us, -eris, *n.*, *wound*.

NOUNS (*continued*).

DECLENSION IV.

exercitus, -ūs, *m.*, army.
impetus, -ūs, *m.*, attack.
nīsus, -ūs, *m.*, struggle.
passus, -ūs, *m.*, step, pace.

portus, -ūs, *m.*, harbour.
senātus, -ūs, *m.*, senator.

DECLENSION V.

acies, -ēi, *f.*, line-of-battle.
glacies, -ēi, *f.*, ice.

ADJECTIVES.

aequus, -a, -um, *level, equal.*
altus, -a, -um, *high, deep.*
Gallus, -a, -um, *a Gaul.*
grātus, -a, -um, *pleasant.*
iniquus, -a, -um, *unfavourable.*
inūtilis, -e, *useless.*

irātus, -a, -um, *angry.*
lātus, -a, -um, *broad, wide.*
longus, -a, -um, *long.*
proximus, -a, -um, *next.*
ūtilis, -e, *useful.*

PRONOUNS.

quis, quis, quid? *who or what?*
quīdam, quaedam, quiddam, *a certain.*

ADVERBS.

anteā, *formerly.*
eras, *to-morrow.*
diū, *for a long time*
herī, *yesterday.*
hic, *here.*
hodiē, *to-day.*
ibi, *there.*

iterum, *again, a second time.*
mox, *soon.*
nunc, *now.*
ōlim, *once upon a time.*
saepe, *often.*
semper, *always.*
statim, *immediately.*

CONJUNCTIONS.

aut—aut, *either—or.*
et—et, *both—and.*
nam, *for.*

nec—nec
neque—neque } *neither—nor.*

PREPOSITIONS.

ad, *to*
ante, *before*
contrā, *against*
in, *into*
post, *after*
trans, *across*

} with
Accusative.

a or ab, *from, by*
e or ex, *out of*
dē, *about, concern-*
ing
cum, *with*
prō, *for, on behalf of*

} with
Abla-
tive.

VERBS.

CONJUGATION I.

- aedifico, -āre, *build.*
 appello, -āre, *call.*
 creo, -āre, *create, make.*
 exspecto, -āre, *expect.*
 nuntio, -āre, *announce.*
 oppugno, -āre, *attack.*
 spēro, -āre, *hope.*
 vulnero, -āre, *wound.*

CONJUGATION II.

- appāreo, -ēre, *appear.*
 compleo, -ēre, -evi, -etum, *fill.*
 iubeo, -ēre, iussi, iussum, *command.*
 obtineo, -ēre, *hold.*
 polliceor, -ēri, -icitus, *promise.*
 sustineo, -ēre, *sustain, hold out.*

CONJUGATION III.

- accipio, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, *receive.*
 adipiseor, -sci, adeptus, *obtain.*
 claudio, -ere, -si, -sum, *shut.*

- cognosco, -ere, -nōvi, -nitum, *know.*
 committo, -ere, -mīsi, -misum, *commit, engage in (battle).*
 concendo, -ere, -di, -sum, *embark on.*
 defendo, -ere, -di, -sum, *defend.*
 evādo, -ere, -si, -sum, *turn out.*
 expello, -ere, -puli, -pulsum, *drive out.*
 fodio, -ere, fōdi, fossum, *dig.*
 fundo, -ere, fūdi, fūsum, *pour, rout.*
 instruo, -ere, -xi, -ctum, *draw up.*
 intellego, -ere, -exi, -ectum, *understand.*
 nitor, -i, nīsus or nīxus, *struggle.*
 pōno, -ere, posui, positum, *place, pitch.*
 proficiscor, -sci, -fectus, *set out.*
 relinquō, -ere, -līqui, -lictum, *leave.*
 ūtor, ūti, ūsus, *use.*

IRREGULAR VERBS.

- eo, īre, īvi or ii, itum, go.
 also, abeo
 exeo
 ineo
 transeo } go } from.
 } out of.
 } into.
 } across.

- mālo, malle, malui, *prefer.*
 nōlo, nolle, nolui, *be unwilling.*
 volo, velle, volui, *be willing.*
 possum, posse, potui, *be able.*

XXIII. NOMINATIVE.

The verb *sum*, and verbs like it, do not govern nouns; they only join them. They are called 'Copulative Verbs.' e.g. *appāreo*, *I appear . . .*: *creor*, *I am created or made . . .*: *dicor*, *I am said . . .*; *ēvādo*, *I turn out or become . . .*: *putor*, *I am thought or considered . . .*; *videor*, *I seem . . .*: *vocor*, *I am called*.

RULE.—*Copulative Verbs take the same Case after them as before them.*

Caesar was the Roman leader.

Caesar dux Romanus erat.

That man is thought brave by the Roman people.

Ille vir a Romano populo fortis putatur.

- A. 1. We are all called Romans.
- 2. This man will be thought a coward by all.
- 3. This journey seems very difficult.
- 4. Many who yesterday were brave, have become timid to-day.
- 5. I shall be called your friend ; he will be considered an enemy.
- 6. The city was once great ; it now appears small.
- 7. Not all, who are called Romans, love their country.
- 8. He, who was made consul, will lead the army.

- B. 1. You have been called Gaius by your father.
- 2. The general is considered a wise man.
- 3. The soldiers of the enemy seemed cowardly.
- 4. The same man was made consul again.
- 5. The journey which you are making will be useless.
- 6. He will be made consul by the Senate and people of Rome.
- 7. Pompeius was called 'the great' by the soldiers.
- 8. To-day I am called king ; to-morrow I shall be considered an enemy.

XXIV. ACCUSATIVE.

RULE.—*Some verbs, such as 'I teach,' 'I ask-for,' take two Accusatives: one Accusative gives the person whom you teach, or the person whom you ask; the other Accusative gives the thing which you teach or ask-for.*

I teach you wisdom—Te sapientiam doceo.

They ask Jupiter for a king—Iovem regem rogant.

VERBS.—doceo, teach; rogo, ask for; oro, pray for.
iubeo, command, is followed by Accusative and Infinitive.

- A. 1. That old-man has taught his son all the arts.
- 2. The unhappy frogs asked Jupiter for a king.
- 3. The legions were ordered to set out at once.
- 4. The wicked soldiers ask the general for pardon.
- 5. The Germans will soon beg Caesar for peace.
- 6. The cavalry and the infantry have not been taught the same art of war.
- 7. The enemy, who came to our city yesterday, are begging us for peace to-day.
- 8. The general orders his lieutenant to lead the infantry: he himself will lead the cavalry.

- B. 1. The father, a famous general, taught his sons the art of war.
- 2. The soldiers were asking Caesar for money..
- 3. Caesar, who is coming to Rome, will not ask the Senate for pardon.
- 4. The boys are asking their father for apples.
- 5. The tribune commands the cavalry to march to-morrow.
- 6. Who will teach these girls wisdom ?
- 7. The Persians were praying to their gods for safety.
- 8. The sailors have been commanded to embark on their ships to-day.

XXV. ACCUSATIVE.

RULE.—*Some verbs, meaning ‘make,’ ‘declare,’ ‘call,’ when they have a person in the Accusative as their object have also a second Accusative agreeing with the person. The second Accusative shows what it is that you make or call the person.*

They call me a Roman—Me Romanum vocant.

I make you king—Te regem facio.

Se, himself, always refers to the subject of the sentence.

He calls himself a Roman—Se Romanum vocat; but,

We call him a Roman—Eum Romanum vocamus.

- A. 1. We call the city, which we have built, Rome
- 2. The soldiers have made that man their leader.
- 3. The Roman people have made Caesar consul a second time (*again*).
- 4. The enemy, whom we call Germans, will soon beg for peace.
- 5. He has made himself king: we call him an enemy.
- 6. We cannot call all, whom we make generals, brave men.
- 7. The leaders of the Germans were calling themselves the friends of the Gauls.
- 8. All men call the monkey a clever animal.

- B. 1. The sailors called the land, which they saw, Hibernia.
- 2. The consul made Marcus, a brave soldier, his lieutenant.
- 3. We call those, who live across the Rhine, Germans.
- 4. The general makes the bravest soldiers tribunes.
- 5. He calls the horse and the dog the friends of man.
- 6. He calls himself a Roman soldier; he is considered a ~~coward~~ by all.
- 7. We have made Rome the greatest of all cities.
- 8. The Senate calls the consul, who is coming to the city, the enemy of the Roman people.

XXVI. ACCUSATIVE.

RULE.—*The Accusative is used to express ‘motion to or into’ after the prepositions ad, to, in, into.*

I make a journey to Italy—In (ad) Italiam iter facio;

Of names of towns the Accusative without the preposition is used to express ‘motion to,’ as I go to Rome—Romam eo.

Also:—

I go home—Domum eo. } *without the preposition.*
I go to the country—Rus eo.

- A. 1. Caesar's messengers came into Italy yesterday.
- 2. The general ordered the cavalry to go to the camp of the Romans.
- 3. The ambassadors of the Gauls, who have set out for Paris, will soon return home.
- 4. The whole army marched at once into the enemy's country.
- 5. The enemy, who had come to the city, were attacking our guards.
- 6. The rampart of the camp was being attacked by the infantry.
- 7. Those who were sent into Gaul, are asking for peace.
- 8. The king of the Persians and his army have come to Athens.

- B. 1. Pompey commanded all his soldiers to march to Rome.
- 2. We have sent many messengers to the general's camp.
- 3. The tribune has been ordered to lead the soldiers home.
- 4. Caesar and his army marched at once into Gaul.
- 5. The infantry marched yesterday across the river to the hill.
- 6. A letter was sent to the consul by the Senate.
- 7. They left my house and set out for the country immediately.
- 8. The men and their horses came to the harbour and embarked on the ships.

XXVII. ACCUSATIVE.

RULE.—*The answer to the question ‘how long a time?’ is put in the Accusative Case.*

How long did he live?

Answer : He lived many years—Multos annos vixit.

The enemy attacked our camp for three hours.

Hostes castra nostra tres horas oppugnabant.

My brother will stay here the whole year.

Frater meus totum annum hic manebit.

- A. 1. The consul and his army have set out for Gaul ; they will be absent three months.
2. The city, which was attacked for seven days by the Romans, was taken yesterday.
3. A certain Marcus, a tribune of the soldiers, was sent to the city.
4. The cavalry fled at once ; the infantry defended the camp for three days.
5. We, who have lived here for many years, will now go to Rome.
6. They marched for five days : to-morrow they will come into Italy.
- B. 1. The city, which has been attacked for three days, will soon be taken.
2. My soldiers and I have been expecting battle for many days.
3. This war has been waged many months.
4. Caesar marched five days and came to the river yesterday.
5. The ambassadors were ordered to go to Rome and ask the Senate for help.
6. The soldier, who was absent for two days, returned to-day.

XXVIII. ACCUSATIVE. SPACE AND TIME.

RULE.—*The answers to the questions ‘how far?’ ‘how high?’ ‘how broad?’ ‘how long?’ are in the Accusative Case.*

How far did you go?

Answer: We went three miles—*Tria millia passuum ivimus.*

How high is the hill?

Answer: The hill is 500 feet high—*Collis quingentos pedes altus est.*

- A. 1. The huntsman and his hounds followed the fox for seven miles.
- 2. The soldiers have built a wall ten feet high.
- 3. The army marched ten miles to the camp of the enemy.
- 4. They were digging a ditch five feet deep and five hundred feet long.
- 5. The wall, which we were attacking, was twenty feet high.
- 6. They have been ordered to cross a river two hundred feet wide.
- 7. The cavalry cannot march across a mountain a thousand feet high.
- 8. Caesar led his legions twenty miles to Rome in Italy.

- B. 1. You and I will go ten miles to-morrow.
- 2. The consul has journeyed thirty miles to Capua.
- 3. He will remain there four days and will see all his friends.
- 4. The sailors have a ship fifty feet long.
- 5. This river is many feet deep: the soldiers cannot cross it.
- 6. The mountain, which you and your friends will climb, is a thousand feet high.
- 7. The general ordered the ambassadors to return immediately.
- 8. The ditch, which we dug, is three miles long.

XXIX. DATIVE.

RULE.—*The Dative expresses 'to' any person or thing. It is used as a second object, not the direct object, after verbs meaning 'give,' 'tell,' 'show.'*

He gives a book to the boy—Librum puero dat (*librum* is the direct object).

He tells a story to his son—Fabulam filio narrat (*fabulam* is the direct object).

Distinguish the different meanings of *to* by putting these sentences into Latin—

1. He showed the nest *to* me. (Dative.)
2. He went *to* Rome. (Motion to—Accusative.)
3. He commanded us *to* come. (Infinitive.)

N.B.—*I have a book (There is to me a book) is*—Est mihi liber.

- B. 1. The cavalry showed Caesar the camp of the Germans.
2. The consul told the senate the things (*n. pl. of is*) which he had done.
3. Tell me the story which he told to you.
4. The sailors will show you many seas and many lands.
5. He gave a sword to his son and commanded him to follow his enemy.
6. The general came to the camp and gave money to the soldiers.
7. I will show you the star which guides sailors across the sea.
8. The shepherd gives food and water to the sheep.
9. The stag has horns, the monkey has a long tail.
10. The general will not tell his whole plan to the Gauls.

XXX. DATIVE.

The Dative also means 'for' (i. e. for the benefit of —).

He did this for me—Hoc mihi fecit.

He prepares a camp for the soldiers—Castra militibus parat.

Distinguish the meanings of *for* by putting these sentences into Latin—

1. He builds a house *for* me (for my benefit).
 2. He asked *for* peace ('*for*' is part of the transitive verb *rogo*—ask-for).
- A. 1. The sailors were carrying corn to Italy *for* us.
 2. We are all seeking safety *for* ourselves and our friends.
 3. The ambassadors of the Germans were begging *for* peace *for* themselves.
 4. The eagle was seeking food *for* her tender young.
 5. The bees make honey *for* us, not *for* themselves.
 6. Marcus will build a large house *for* his son.
 7. A certain rich man was preparing a feast *for* his friends.
 8. We will do *for* you all that you have ordered us to do.
- B. 1. The dove is building a high nest *for* her young.
 2. The farmer is preparing food *for* the hunter and his dogs.
 3. The house which you see I have built *for* my sister.
 4. He has come to Rome and is asking *for* pardon *for* himself.
 5. The general has found a good place *for* the camp.
 6. We were ordered to bring water *for* the king's horse.
 7. The slave brought me money.
 8. The Germans were preparing a great feast *for* the Roman consul.

XXXI. DATIVE.

RULE.—*Some verbs, meaning ‘hurt,’ ‘help,’ ‘spare,’ ‘obey,’ have their object in the Dative.*

Such verbs are—noceo, *hurt, injure*; subvenio, *help*; parco, *spare*; pareo, *obey*. Also—praesum, *I am in command of*; praeficio, *I place in command of*; intersum, *I take part in*; govern the Dative.

Caesar the Roman general spared the enemy.

Caesar, dux Romanus, hostibus parcebat.

Good boys will obey their father.

Pueri boni patri parebunt.

- A. 1. The foolish boy does not obey the wise man, his father.
- 2. Caesar, who has been made consul, is in command of the army.
- 3. We will spare the enemy whom we have conquered.
- 4. He marched three days and took part in the battle.
- 5. The Senate and the Roman people have put that general in command of the army.
- 6. Gloomy winter will injure many animals.
- 7. The Roman general has spared the Germans, who begged for pardon.
- 8. Those who took part in the feast yesterday, are ill to-day.

- B. 1. The great wild boar has injured the fields of the farmer.
- 2. I have put my brother in command of two ships.
- 3. The policeman will not spare the boy who took my apples.
- 4. The cavalry were ordered to spare the slaves whom they caught.
- 5. I told him the story but he did not believe me.
- 6. You and I will obey the general who is in command of the army.
- 7. The boy killed the eagle but spared its young.
- 8. The hunter follows the wolves who injure the sheep.

XXXII. ABLATIVE.

The Ablative expresses 'from':

1. Separation from, used after verbs like abire, *go from*; pellere, *drive from*; solvere, *release from*; abesse, *be away from*; careo, *lack*; adjectives like liber, *free from*; and the adverb procul, *far from*.

He went away from his native land—Patriā abivit.

Far from the camp—Procul castris.

2. Origin, i. e. *springing from*, *descended from*.

A boy descended from kings—Puer regibus natus.

Or with a preposition as :—

Water springs from the rock—Aqua e saxo oritur.

The prepositions a or ab, e or ex, *from*, *out of*, govern the Ablative.

- A. 1. The Romans once drove the kings from the city.
2. The soldiers were ordered to pitch their camp far from the river.
3. The happy farmers were free from war for twenty years.
4. The cavalry, who were marching across the mountain, lacked corn.
5. Peace will release the Germans from the sad toils of war.
6. These girls, who lack wisdom, do not understand the fable.
- B. 1. Summer has released the rivers from the hard ice.
2. We went to Rome and lived far from our native-land.
3. Those who lack courage will not be considered good soldiers.
4. This river springs from those high mountains.
5. We will drive all cowardly men from our camp.
6. The girl who was sick is now free-from pain.
7. A man descended from the gods taught us the art of war.

XXXIII. ABLATIVE.

The Ablative expresses 'with'; i.e. the thing or instrument with which an action is done is put in the Ablative without any preposition.

He killed his enemy with a sword—Hostem gladio occidit.

Distinguish the meanings of *with* by putting these sentences into Latin.

1. He climbed the wall *with* a ladder (thing or instrument with which).

2. He remained *with* his father (together with—*cum ablativo*).

The Ablative with a or ab also means 'by': i.e. the person by whom a thing is done is put in the Ablative with a or ab (see Ex. XI).

The Gaul was killed by Manlius—Gallus a Manlio occisus est.

Some prepositions, such as *de, about; pro, for, before; cum, with; sine, without*; govern the Ablative Case.

N.B.—*Cum* is put after the personal pronouns; e.g. *mecum, nobiscum, not cum me, &c.*

A. 1. The soldiers were fortifying the camp with a ditch and a rampart.

2. Our city has been destroyed by the enemy with fire.

3. The swift hounds had torn the fleeing stag with their teeth.

4. They attacked the walls of the town for three hours with a battering-ram.

5. The boys have driven the wicked monkeys from the trees with arrows.

6. The general with his army has set out from the camp.

7. All, who lack valour, have been ordered to stay here with the girls.

8. Caesar told the Senate about the battle by letter.

9. The Germans were attacking our camp with arrows and javelins.

10. He will send the tribune with me with 500 soldiers across the river.

XXXIV. ABLATIVE.

The Ablative is used to express 'time' (1) in answer to the question 'when?'

e. g. When did he come?

Answer : He came at the third hour—Tertiā horā venit.

(2) *in answer to the question 'within what time?'*

e. g. In what time did he build the house?

Answer : In three months—Tribus mensibus.

The Ablative is also used with the preposition in, to express 'place' (1) in answer to the question 'where?'

e. g. Where is he?

Answer : In the camp—In castris.

With the preposition ab or ex (2) in answer to the question 'whence?'

e. g. Whence did he come?

Answer : From the camp—E castris.

But names of towns are put in the Ablative without a preposition

Romā—from Rome.

- A. 1. Your son, who was absent the whole winter, will return in the summer.
2. All of us, who were in the city on that day, saw Caesar.
3. Caesar ordered the cavalry, who were staying in the camp, to go away.
4. That general was wounded by the enemy on the field of battle.
5. Many, who at that time were thought rich, are poor to-day.
6. They travelled many miles with him from Gaul to Rome.
7. The man, whom we sent from Taranturum, is now in command of the army.
8. Many guards were placed by the general on the rampart of the camp.

XXXV. ABLATIVE.

The Ablative is used to explain the English 'than,' after words of comparison.

e.g. *He is braver than Marcus*—Fortior est Marco.

[Another way is to use *quam, than*; putting the word which follows it in the case which the sense requires.

He is braver than Marcus.

Fortior est quam Marcus (est).

I think you braver than him.

Te fortiorem puto quam eum (esse puto.).]

- A. 1. No one is braver than Caesar the Roman general.
- 2. The wall, which we have built here, is higher than your house.
- 3. Many boys think summer less pleasant than winter.
- 4. The girl, whom you saw to-day, has become more beautiful than her mother.
- 5. They crossed in their ships a lake wider than the river Rhine.
- 6. A dog swifter than all stags is being led by the hunter.
- 7. Who can be wiser than that judge?
- 8. The Roman sword was shorter than the swords of the Gauls.

- B. 1. No city was larger or more beautiful than Rome.
- 2. The farmer's dog is braver than the wolf.
- 3. This servant is considered happier than his master, the rich man.
- 4. *We are going to Capua and shall live in a larger house than yours.
- 5. War is sadder for the old men than peace.
- 6. The teeth of this wolf are keener than those of my dog.
- 7. The farmer, who is on the ship, is more sick than the sailors.
- 8. The crow's nest is higher than the wall of the town.

XXXVI. COMPARISON.

The Superlative degree in Latin has two meanings, ‘most,’ and ‘very’—so :

The bravest soldier (in comparison with others)
or, A very brave soldier (not considering others) } Miles fortissimus.

The Comparative degree means ‘more,’ ‘too,’ or ‘rather’—so :

A more harsh [harsher] master (than the others)
or, A rather harsh master
or, Too harsh a master } Dominus durior.

- A. 1. Aesop, who wrote this book was a very wise old man.
 2. This soldier is braver than the rest, but not very brave.
 3. The journey is too long; we cannot come to-day.
 4. Very many foxes were killed by our hounds.
 5. The boy who ate all these apples was rather greedy.
 6. The highest of the trees is not higher than this house.
- B. 1. The girls who tried to climb the wall used too short a ladder.
 2. The legions had pitched their camp on a very level plain.
 3. We came to a river which was very wide and deep.
 4. This burden is too heavy; the ass cannot carry it.
 5. The stag is a rather timid animal: the boar is very brave.
 6. The Persians have very swift horses but they are rather cowardly.

XXXVII. LOCATIVE.

Some names of towns, and a few other words have a Locative Case to express 'place where.'

In Declensions I and II the Locative Case *in the singular* is like the Genitive—at the wars, Militiae; at Capua, Capuae; at Tarentum, Tarenti.

In Declension III the Locative *in the singular* is like the Ablative—Tiburi, at Tibur.

In all Declensions the Locative *in the plural* is like the Ablative—Athenis, at Athens.

Also—domi, at home; ruri, in the country.

Our brother is at Tarentum: we will stay at home.

Frater Tarenti est: nos domi manebimus.

He lived many years at Rome and Athens.

Et Romae et Athenis multos annos habitabat.

- A. 1. You will go to the camp: we will stay at home.
- 2. Both you and your brother were born at Rome.
- 3. Those who were in the ship, stayed many hours at Athens.
- 4. At Capua leisure was injuring the valour of the soldiers.
- 5. Caesar's ships were left three months at Brundusium.
- 6. Apollo is worshipped at Delphi, Minerva at Athens.

- B. 1. He lived many years at Paris: now he has come to Rome.
- 2. In summer we are in the city, in winter in the country.
- 3. My father, who was at the wars, has been killed by the enemy.
- 4. We embarked on a ship at Athens and came to Brundusium.
- 5. The god, who is worshipped at Delphi, told us many things.
- 6. Pompey was made consul by the Senate at Rome.
- 7. At Corinth we saw great ships and many sailors.
- 8. The cowardly soldier stayed at home.

XXXVIII. ABLATIVE.

Some verbs have their object in the Ablative Case.—

utor, *I use*; fruor, *I enjoy*; potior, *I get possession of*; vescor, *I feed upon*: the adjectives dignus, *worthy of*; indignus, *unworthy of*; contentus, *contented with*; fretus, *relying on*; prae-ditus, *endowed with*; are followed by the Ablative.

Oxen always eat grass.

Boves semper gramine vescuntur.

They who are contented with a little are worthy of praise.

Illi, qui parvo contenti sunt, laude digni sunt.

- A. 1. The Roman soldier uses a javelin and a sword.
- 2. He, who obeys the general, is worthy of praise.
- 3. The stag relying upon his horns will not avoid the hound.
- 4. The cavalry who were sent by Caesar will get possession of the enemy's camp.
- 5. The sheep enjoy the grass which they feed on.
- 6. My brother, (being) contented with this house, will not build another.
- 7. Marcus was a man endowed with great virtue.
- 8. The Germans used ladders, but could not climb the rampart.

- B. 1. Relying upon Caesar's help we held out for ten days.
- 2. In the battle the cavalry used long spears.
- 3. All who have learnt this will be worthy of great praise.
- 4. Both the wolf and the fox feed upon the flesh of lambs.
- 5. Soldiers love war : farmers are contented with peace.
- 6. My father, a man endowed with much wisdom, wrote this book.
- 7. The enemy came yesterday and got possession of the city.
- 8. Who is able to enjoy pain or toil?

XXXIX. APPPOSITION.

Names of towns are used in apposition with the word 'urbs.'

the city of Rome—urbs Roma. (not urbs Romae.)

Note also—

the top of the mountain—summus mons. (not summum montis.)

the middle of the city—media urbs. (not medium urbis.)

- A. 1. The famous general, Caesar, was leading the army.
2. You will go with us to-morrow to the city of Rome.
3. The stag, a timid animal, will avoid the hunter.
4. My father, the king, has sent ambassadors to the Senate.
5. The tribunes of the soldiers, all brave men, remained in the camp.
6. The Gauls, cruel men, killed those whom they had taken.
7. We came to the middle of the plain at the fourth hour.
8. The eagle built a nest, a lofty home for her young.
- B. 1. The farmer, a wise old-man, has left the city of Capua.
2. Marcus, foolish boy, has fallen from the top of the tree.
3. You and I, who are Romans, admire Caesar, our general.
4. Athens, the greatest city in Greece, was captured by the Persians.
5. The top of the house is twenty feet higher than this tree.
6. The dog, the bravest of animals, will not fear the wild-boar.
7. Jupiter, the greatest of the gods, will give us a new king.
8. We will drive the Germans, the enemies of our country, across the Rhine.

XL. NOMINATIVE, ACCUSATIVE, DATIVE AND ABLATIVE
CASES.

Recapitulatory Exercise.

- A. 1. The old man who wrote this book was called Aesop.
 - 2. My father was made consul by the Roman people yesterday.
 - 3. The timid girl asked her brother for help.
 - 4. The judge is trying to teach the wicked soldier virtue.
 - 5. We call this great river the Rhine.
 - 6. They have set out for Italy ; we are going to Rome.
 - 7. The master ordered his slaves to go into the country at once.
 - 8. I sat there for two hours ; at the third hour I went away.
 - 9. The consul and his army have waged war with the Germans the whole summer.
 - 10. The tree which the monkey has climbed is fifty feet high.
- B. 1. The elephant's tusks (*teeth*) are nine feet long ; he seems angry.
 - 2. You and I who are Romans are sprung from Romulus.
 - 3. Peace will release the soldiers from the toils of war.
 - 4. The dove has built a nest for herself in a tree not far from my house.
 - 5. In winter all the rivers here are bound with ice.
 - 6. Our camp is larger and stronger than the German camp.
 - 7. The infantry were braver than the cavalry ; they sustained the attack for six hours.
 - 8. He did not spare the Gaul, but killed him with the sword.
 - 9. The boy obeyed his father and went with him to the fields.
 - 10. At the fifth hour the house was destroyed by fire by wicked men.

XLI. QUESTIONS.

1. In a real question when *you do not know what answer to expect*, -nē is attached to the end of the first word in the sentence.

Has Caesar come?—Veni-t-nē Caesar?

2. With a question when you think the answer ought to be 'yes,' use *nonne*.

Do not soldiers fight?—Nonne pugnant milites?

(This kind of question contains a 'not' in English.)

3. A question when you think the answer ought to be 'no,' use *num*.

Do they eat stones?—Num saxa edunt?

(Some words such as *cur?* *why?*; *quando?* *when?*; *quis?* *who?*; *ubi?* *where?*; imply a question of themselves. With them -nē, num, nonne, are not used.)

Do not you and your brother fear the angry bull?

Nonne tu fraterque tuus taurum iratum timetis?

Will the general lead us into danger?

Num dux nos in periculum ducet?

- A. 1. Are you about to set out with Caesar into Gaul?
2. Can girls endure the same toils as (use *relative*) men (endure)?
3. Have not many on the rampart been wounded by the darts of the enemy?
4. Have all the cavalry been able to come to the mountain from the plain?
5. Can wolves and wild boars climb trees?
6. Was not Caesar killed by Brutus and his friends?
7. Did not all, who were there, hear the messenger?
8. Why did the consul choose Tullius as lieutenant?

XLII. QUESTIONS.

- A. 1. Do farmers love the enemy who lays waste their fields?
2. Did you see a bird's nest in that high tree yesterday?
3. Are not the dog and the horse the most useful animals to men?
4. Will the army be able to hold out three months without food?
5. Is not leisure pleasanter to all men than toils?
6. Will our great general be made consul a second time by the Roman people?
7. Why did you stay at Athens? When will you come home?
8. Who brought you the letter? Did he tell you what he had seen?
- B. 1. Have not the enemy laid waste our land with fire and sword?
2. When did the father order the boys to come home?
3. Does the sheep love its enemy the wolf?
4. Where is the wicked monkey who took my apples?
5. Have messengers been sent to Rome by Caesar?
6. Will not you and your brother stay with us three days?
7. Who ordered you to cross the river to-day?
8. Why did you try to climb the wall without a ladder?

PART IV.

MOODS AND TENSES

XLIII. COMMANDS AND PROHIBITIONS.

Commands.

1. Imperative mood : e. g. *Do this*—Hoc age.
2. Subjunctive mood : *Let him do this*—Hec agat.

Prohibitions (commands not to do anything).*Be unwilling*—noli with infinitive.*Don't say*—Noli dicere.

Addressing more than one person—nolite and infinitive.

Don't (Ye unwilling to) say—Nolite dicere.*Don't trust the lamb to the wolf*—Noli lupo agnum committere.*Soldiers, do not injure the farmer's fields*—Nolite, milites, agris agricolae nocere.

- A. 1. Do not obey (*pl.*) this tribune, a very wicked man.
2. Do not torment (*sing.*) the ass, which carries heavy burdens for you.
3. Do not wage war with the Senate and the Roman people.
4. Do not hurt the swift horse with your spurs.
5. Soldiers, spare the fields and houses of the farmers.
6. My boy, love books now: soon you will become wiser.
7. Do not give battle to the enemy in this place.
8. Do not show the timid lamb to the cruel wolf.
- B. 1. Defend the rampart, soldiers, and do not fear the darts of the enemy.
2. My son, do not break the oars of the sailors.
3. Do not lay waste the land with fire and sword.
4. Do not lose the money which your father has given you.
5. Go away from Rome, but do not leave Italy.
6. Let the Gauls, who have been conquered, ask Caesar for peace.
7. Do not disturb the sheep on the plain with stones.
8. Do not teach the German, who is your enemy, the art of war.

XLIV. MODAL VERBS—PROLATIVE INFINITIVE.

Some verbs need an Infinitive after them to complete their meaning :

Such are—nolo, *I am unwilling*; volo, *I am willing*; malo, *I prefer*; cupio, *I desire*; possum, *I am able*, can; debo, *I ought*; conor, *I try*.

(e.g. ‘I ought’ alone has no meaning, ‘I ought to go’ has meaning.)

The boy cannot climb that tree.

Puer illam arborem scandere non potest.

They try to avoid what they ought to do.

Vitare conantur ea, quae facere debent.

- A. 1. We are unwilling to pitch our camp on unfavourable ground.
- 2. Our army could not cross the river without ships.
- 3. The soldiers desire to destroy the captured city, and obtain booty.
- 4. Many, who can be good, prefer to remain wicked.
- 5. We all ought to obey that very good man, the judge.
- 6. The boys tried to drive away the wolf with stones and arrows.
- 7. All who are called Romans ought to defend their country.

- B. 1. I am willing to travel with you for three miles.
- 2. The wicked soldier tried to kill the general with his sword.
- 3. Better men than Marcus wish to be made consuls.
- 4. Caesar’s messengers will not be able to reach Capua to-day.
- 5. The army cannot hold out long against the attack of the enemy without food and water.
- 6. The men who did this ought to be driven from the city.
- 7. I tried to teach him wisdom but he would not learn.
- 8. He desires to show you the money his father gave him.

XLV. ACCUSATIVE AND INFINITIVE.

After verbs meaning—‘say,’ ‘think,’ ‘believe,’ ‘know,’ ‘hear,’ put the second verb in the Infinitive and its subject in the Accusative.

*I think that he is old }
or—I think he is old }* *Puto eum senem esse.*

There is no Latin word for ‘that’ in these sentences.

Say . . . not—Negare. He says he does not play—Negat se ludere.

I believe the boy loves his father and mother.

Credo puerum patrem et matrem amare.

The messengers said the army had fought four hours.

Nuntii exercitum quattuor horas pugnavisse dixerunt.

- A. 1. Caesar says that he did not injure his country.
- 2. We think that Aesop was a very wise old-man.
- 3. We know that the river Rhine is far away from Rome.
- 4. That wicked slave is thought to have taken our apples.
- 5. We hear that the wolf tore with his teeth many lambs in one night.
- 6. They said that they could not climb the wall without a ladder.
- 7. They say the Germans waged many wars with the Roman people.
- 8. I think the camp will be attacked by the enemy on the third day.
- 9. He said the soldiers were fighting for their native land.
- 10. Did you not think that he said this?

- B. 1. My father told me that Caesar was consul.
2. Who believes that the moon is larger than the sun?
3. The cavalry said they had followed the enemy fifty miles.
4. The farmer said that our sheep were not in his field.
5. I know that the dove's nest is in that high tree.
6. Caesar thought that he was able to conquer the enemy with one legion¹.
7. The foolish sailor believes that he has seen a serpent in the sea.
8. He said that the wicked monkey took all the bees' honey.
9. The Romans believe that Rome is more beautiful than Capua.
10. The judge teaches us by punishment that we ought to cultivate virtue.

XLVI. ACCUSATIVE AND INFINITIVE.

After *spero*, 'I hope'; *exspecto*, 'I expect'; *promitto*, 'I promise'; *pollicor*, 'I promise'; the Accusative and Infinitive is also used; but always the Future Infinitive.

I expect him to come (—that he will come)—*Exspecto cum venturum esse.*

He promises to do this (—that he will do this)—*Promittit se hoc facturum esse.*

(Ask yourself 'Who is going to come?' 'Who is going to do this?' and put in the subject of each Infinitive)

The farmer expects summer to come soon.

Agricola aestatem mox venturam esse exspectat.

The tribune promises to take the city.

Tribunus se urbem capturum esse promittit.

¹ The verb 'thought' being in a past tense puts the whole sentence into the past, so that it is not right to put 'was able to' into the past too: that would mean, he thought ('on Monday for instance') that he had been able to conquer (at some time before the Monday).

- A. 1. The sailors expected to see land on the next day.
 2. All promised that they would be brave.
 3. The slave hopes that he will receive money from his master.
 4. I hope the general will set out at once with his army.
 5. The judge, a good man, promises to drive all wicked men from the city.
 6. We hope that the general will give battle to the enemy to-morrow.
 7. Caesar expects that the cavalry will sustain the attack of the enemy.
 8. The dogs expect that bones will be given them by their master.
 9. They all promised to set out on the next day.
 10. He expects to be absent from home seven years.
- B. 1. We hope that the bees will make much honey in the summer.
 2. The boy who has embarked on the ship hopes to see new lands.
 3. The Senate and the Roman people expect the army to conquer the Germans.
 4. They hope the messenger will be at Rome to-morrow.
 5. He promised to build a wall for us twenty feet high.
 6. I hope the bull will not kill the boy in that field.
 7. The soldiers expect to break the gate with the battering ram.
 8. My brother promised not to take the young out of the bird's nest.
 9. I know that Caesar hopes to conquer Pompey.
 10. Who hopes to teach a monkey wisdom or virtue?

XLVII. TENSES.

Some tenses (referring to *Present* or *Future* time) are called *Primary*, others (referring to *Past* time) are called *Historic*.

PRIMARY.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

		SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.
PRESENT. amo	= { I love. I am loving. I do love.	PRESENT, amen.
FUTURE, amabo	= I shall love.	PERFECT, amaverim.
PERFECT ¹ , amavi	= I have loved.	

HISTORIC².

INDICATIVE MOOD.

		SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.
IMPERF. amabam	= { I was loving. I used to love. I loved.	IMPERF. amarem.
PLUPERF. amaveram	= I had loved.	PLUPERF. amavisset.
PERFECT ¹ , amavi	= { I loved. I did love.	

Sequence of tenses means that when a verb in the Subjunctive follows and depends upon a verb in the Indicative, they must both be *Primary* or both *Historic*.

Write down—

1. The Primary tenses in the Subjunctive Act. of rego.
2. The Historic tenses in the Indicative Act. of audio.
3. The Historic tenses in the Subjunctive Act. of moneo.
4. The Primary tenses in the Subjunctive Pass. of amo.
5. The Primary tenses in the Indicative Pass. of moneo.
6. The Historic tenses in the Subjunctive Pass. of rego.

¹ The perfect tense is sometimes a *real past tense*: amavi, *I loved*; then it is *Historic*. Sometimes it expresses the effect of a past action upon one's present condition, e.g. amavi, *I have loved*, means *I am in a condition of having loved*; then it is *Primary*.

² These are the tenses used by historians. You would not expect to find in an English History such a sentence as 'Henry V has conquered the French at Agincourt.'

XLVIII. FINAL SENTENCES—PURPOSE.

When 'that' can be changed into 'in order that' or so that' without destroying the sense of the sentence, use *ut*. When 'to' means 'in order to,' use *ut*. *Ut*—'in order that,' or 'in order to,' is always followed by the *Subjunctive mood*.

N.B.—Primary Subj. follows Primary Indic.—Historic Subj. follows Historic Indic.

I come to see (—*in order to see*).
I come that I may see (—*in order that* }
I may see). } = *Venio ut videam.*

Ne—'in order that not,' 'in order not to' (*nevr ut non*), 'lest.'

He sent ambassadors to tell Caesar this.

Legatos, ut hanc rem Caesaris nuntient, misit.

We feed bees in winter that they may make honey in summer.

Nos apes hieme fovemus ut aestate mella faciant.

1. We have marched ten hours that we may come to the city to-day.
2. The bull was killed by the farmer that he might not hurt the boys.
3. Help was sent by the general that the cavalry might sustain the enemy's attack.
4. Flee at once from the town that you may not be captured by the enemy.
5. We will make a higher wall to avoid the darts of the Gauls.
6. They left Brundusium that they might embark on board ship and cross the sea.
7. The cowardly soldier stayed in the camp all day to avoid the battle.
8. We will give him money, that he may not become our enemy.

XLIX. FINAL SENTENCES—PURPOSE.

- A. 1. I gave my son a long spear that he might kill the wild boar.
2. We shall all come to Rome to-morrow to see you.
3. He stayed three months at home that he might not be seen by the policeman.
4. The Gauls destroyed the bridge that our men might not cross the river.
5. My father was made consul to wage war with the Germans.
6. We were using a battering-ram to break the gate of the town.
7. The farmer killed three sheep to give a feast to his friends.
8. Do not go far from the camp lest you be captured by the enemy.

- B. 1. They are being taught that they may understand this book.
2. The farmer was digging in the field to find buried money.
3. The girl shut the door that the wolf might not be able to come in.
4. The sons were carrying their father to Rome to bury him.
5. The men in these ships are seeking a new land to dwell in.
6. The master gave money to his servants that they might use it well.
7. The general has advised his soldiers not to go out of the camp.
8. You and I will go home at once that we may not be blamed by our father.

L. ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

The Ablative is used to express the circumstances under which a thing is done.

1. A noun in the Ablative + a participle in the Ablative.
The enemy having been conquered, he returned—Hostibus victis, rediit.

2. A noun in the Ablative + another noun in the Ablative.
Pompeio duce, victi sunt—Pompey being general, they were conquered.

This is called the Ablative *Absolute*¹ because it is like an adverb, not agreeing with any other words in the sentence: e.g.

*Hostibus victis, } rediit—He returned, { the enemy having been conquered,
 statim } immediately.*

N.B.—The Abl. Abs. is often translated into English by a sentence containing ‘when,’ e.g. nuntio misso, Caesar abiit, can be translated in *three ways* :—

- (1) When he had sent a messenger, Caesar went away.
- (2) Having sent a messenger, Caesar went away.
- (3) A messenger having been sent, Caesar went away.

When they had joined battle, many were slain by the enemy.

Pugnā commissā, multi ab hostibus occisi sunt.

Having waged war with the Germans, the army returned to Italy.

Bello cum Germanis gesto, exercitus in Italiam rediit.

- 1. Peace having been made, we can all remain at home.
- 2. The legions, Caesar being their general, set out for Gaul.
- 3. When the gate was shut, we tried to climb the wall.
- 4. When the wolf had been put to flight, the lambs were freed from fear.
- 5. Having pitched their camp on the plain, the soldiers were waiting for the enemy.
- 6. His spear being broken, the horseman was defending himself with his sword.
- 7. Having lost our ships, we cannot return to Gaul.
- 8. Having left the city, he went with us to Capua.

¹ The word ‘absolute’ means ‘not connected with.’ The Ablative Absolute is not connected with the rest of the sentence in Syntax; but only in sense.

LI. ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

- A. 1. The enemy having been conquered, Caesar got possession of the city.
2. A letter having been received from my father, I went home.
3. Pompey having been made consul, his enemies fled.
4. The sheep having been killed by his arrow, the hunter will give money to the farmer.
5. Help having been sent, the soldiers held out many days.
6. When their leader had been killed, the Germans were routed.
7. The gate having been broken by the battering-ram, the city was taken.
8. Having drawn up the line-of-battle, we waited one hour.
- B. 1. When they had buried their father, the two sons, Gaius and Tullius, went away.
2. When they had killed the guards, they were able to enter the house.
3. Having thrown many darts into the camp, the Gauls tried to cross the ditch.
4. Having received many wounds, the brave soldier was about to die.
5. When they had built a new house, they asked us to live with them.
6. Having read this book, he said that he did not understand it.
7. The ladder having been broken, many soldiers fell and were killed.
8. Having sent Marcus as ambassador, they asked the Gauls to leave Rome.

LII. PARTS OF THE INFINITIVE—GERUNDS AND PARTICIPLES.

Some forms of the Infinitive are used as verbal NOUNS, and some are used as verbal ADJECTIVES. In the sentence *Loving is natural*, you can show that *loving* is a noun, by using instead of it the word *love*, which is a noun.

A. Put English nouns instead of words ending in ‘-ing,’ in the following :—

1. The Parthians conquer by flying.
2. He escaped punishment by dying.
3. We climb the mountain by struggling.

B. Put these sentences into Latin.

When a part of the Infinitive is used as a verbal NOUN, the cases are as follows :—

Nominative—amare, *loving*.

Accusative—amare, *loving* (or, amandum *with a preposition*).

Gerund { *Genitive*—amandi, *of loving*.
Dative—amando, *for loving*.
Ablative—amando, *by loving*.

But when *loving* means ‘affectionate,’ as in ‘a loving son,’ it is a verbal ADJECTIVE (called a participle), as may be seen by putting English adjectives instead of participles in the following :—

Instead of ‘withered leaves’ you can put ‘dry leaves.’
‘a delighted parent’ you can put ‘joyful parent.’

A. 1. Fabius, the Roman general, conquered the enemy by delaying.

The famous Orpheus, about whom we have heard the story, moved rocks by singing.

3. They say that boys learn from their master the art of writing.

4. By following and often attacking we killed many fleeing.

5. All men live by eating and drinking.

6. My sister is taught the art of singing by her master.

LIII. RECAPITULATORY EXERCISE.

- A. 1. I believe that guards have been placed on the wall to defend the city.
2. Having left the city the general hopes to cross the river to-morrow.
3. The farmer expects to have many apples from these trees.
4. They say that the Roman soldiers fought with short swords.
5. The ships having been lost we were not able to return home.
6. Having killed the sheep he fled lest he should be seen.
7. The camp of the enemy having been captured, the soldiers obtained much booty.
8. He promises to go with us that he may show us the way.
9. By reading books men are thought to become wiser.
- B. 1. Scipio, having often conquered the enemy in Africa, was called Africanus.
2. They climbed those high mountains to see the plains of Italy.
3. We have built this bridge that the legions may cross the river.
4. The old man whom you came to see is now dead.
5. By following the flying enemy we shall take their camp.
6. The sailors carried corn in their ships that they might give it to the people.
7. Caesar being the leader of our armies we are free from fear.
8. My brother hopes to stay two years at Athens with his friends.
9. The boys are going with the old man to learn the art of hunting.

GENERAL VOCABULARY

A.

able (*am*), possum, posse,
 potui.
 about, dē (*abl.*).
 absent (*am*), absum, abesse,
 āfui.
 across, trans (*acc.*).
 admire, miror, -āri, 1.
 advise, moneo, -ēre, -ui,
 -itum, 2.
Aesop, Aesōpus, -i, *m.*
Africa, Africa, -ae, *f.*
 again, iterum.
 alarm, terreo, -ēre, -ui,
 -itum, 2.
 all, omnis, -e.
 am, sum, esse, fui.
 ambassador, legātus, -i, *m.*
 and, et.
 angry, irātus, -a, -um.
 animal, animal, -alis, *n.*
 apple, pōnum, -i, *n.*
 arise, rōrō, -īri, -ortus, 4
 and 3.
 army, exercitus, -ūs, *m.*
 arrow, sagitta, -ae, *f.*
 art, ars, -tis, *f.*
 ask, rogo, -are, 1.
 task-for, rogo, -are.
 at once, statim.
Athens, Athēnae, -arum, *J.*
 attack, impetus, -ūs, *m.*
 avoid, vīto, -are, 1.

B.

bad, malus, -a, -um.
 battering-ram, aries, -etis, *m.*
 battle, proelium, -i, *n.*
 beast, bestia, -ae, *f.*
 be (*to*), sum, esse, fui.
 beautiful, pulcher, -ra, -rum.
 bee, apis, -is, *f.*
 beg-for, rogo, -are.
 believe, crēdo, -ere, -didi,
 -ditum, 3.
 better, melior, -ius.
 bind, vincio, -ire, vinxi,
 vincutum, 4.
 bird, avis, -is, *f.*
 bite, mordeo, -ēre, momordi,
 morsum, 2.
 black, niger, -ra, -rum.
 boar, aper, -ri, *m.*
 boast, iacto, -āre, 1: glorior,
 -āri, 1.
 bone, os, ossis, *n.*
 book, liber, -ri, *m.*
 booty, praeda, -ae, *f.*
 born (*be*), nascor, -sci, natus, 3.
 both (*and*), et . . . et.
 boy, puer, -eri, *m.*
 brave, fortis, -e.
 break, frango, -ere, frēgi,
 fractum, 3.
 bridge, pons, -tis, *m.*
 bring (*to*), affero, -ferre, attuli,
 allātum: apporto, -are, 1.

brother, frāter, -ris, m.
Brundusium, Brundusium, -i, n.
build, aedifico, -āre, 1.
bull, taurus, -i, m.
burden, onus, -eris, n.
bury, sepelio, -īre, -īvi, sepul-
 tum. 4.

C.

Caesar, Caesar, -aris, m.
call, voco, -āre, 1: appello,
 -āre, 1.
camp, castra, -orum, n.
can (*I*), possum, posse, potui.
capture, capio, -ere, cēpi, cap-
 tum, 3.
Capua, Capua, -ae, f.
carry, porto, -āre, 1.
cat, felis, -is, f.
catch, capio, -ere, cēpi, cap-
 tum, 3.
cavalry, equites, -um, m.
cherish, foveo, -ere, fōvi,
 fotum, 2.
city, urbs, urbis, f.
climb, scando, -ere, -di, -sum,
 3.
cloud, nūbes, -is, f.
come, venio, -ire, vēni, ven-
 tum, 4.
come to, advenio, -īre, 4.
command, iubeo, -ere, iussi,
 iussim, 2.
command (*be in*), praesum,
 -esse, -fui.
command (*put in*), praeficio,
 -ere, -fēci, -fectum, 3.
complain, queror, -i, questus.
 3.
conquer, vincō, -ere, vicei, vic-
 tum, 3.
consider, puto, -āre, 1.
consul, consul, -ulīs, m.

contented with, contentus, -a,
 -um.
Corinth, Corinthus, -i, m.
corn, frūmentum, -i, m.
country (*not town*), rus, rūris, n.
country (*native*), patria, -ae, f.
courage, virtūs, -ūtis, f.
cover, operio, -īre, -ui, oper-
 tum, 4.
cowardly, ignāvus, -a, -um.
creak, crepo, -āre, 1.
cross, transeo, -īre, -ii, -itum.
crow, corvus, -i, m.
cruel, crūdēlis, -e.
cultivate, colo, -ere, colui, cul-
 tum, 3.

D.

dart, tēlum, -i, n.
day, dies, -ei, c.
dead, mortuus, -a, -um.
deep, altus, -a, -um.
defend, defendo, -ere, -di,
 -sum, 3.
delay, cunctor, -āri, 1: moror,
 -āri, 1.
Delphi, Delphi, -orum, m.
descended from, ortus, -a, -um:
 natus, -a, -um.
desire, cupio, -ere, -īvi, -itum, 3.
destroy, dēleo, -ere, -ēvi,
 -ētum, 2.
devastate, vasto, -āre, 1.
die, morior, mori, mortuus, 3.
dig, fodio, -ere, fōdi, fossum 3.
dine, cēno, -āre, 1.
discover, reperio, -īre, repperi,
 repertum, 4.
disturb, turbo, -āre, 1: vexo,
 -āre, 1.
ditch, fossa, -ae, f.
dog, canis, -is, c.
donkey, (*Neddy*) asinus, -i, m.:
 (*Jenny*) asina, -ae, f.

door, porta, -ae, *f.*
dove, columba, -ae, *J.*
draw up, instruo, -ere, in-
 seruxi, instructum, 3.
drink, bibo, -ere, bibi. bibi-
 tum, 3.
drive, pello, -ere, pepuli,
 pulsum, 3.
drive out, expello, -ere, expuli,
 expulsum. 3.

E.

eagle, aquila, -ae, *f.*
earth, terra, -ae, *f.*
eat, edo, -ere. ēdā, esum, 3.
eight, octo.
elephant, elephas, -antis, *m.*
embark, concendo, -ere, -di-
 sum, 3.
endured with, praeditus, -a-
 um.
enemy, hostis, -is, *c.*
energetic, strenuus, -a, -um.
enjoy, fruor, frui, fruitus, 3.
exercise, exerceo, -ere, -cui-
 -eitum, 2.
exhort, hortor, -āri, *I.*
expect, exspecto, -āre, *I.*
experience, experior, -īri, ex-
 pertus, 4.

F.

fable, fabula, -ae, *f.*
fall, cado, -ere, ecclidi, easum,
 3.
famous, clārus, -a, -um.
far from, procul.
farmer, agricola, -ae, *m.*
father, pater, -ris, *m.*
fear (to), tifnō, -ēre, -ui, 2.
fear, timor, -ōris, *m.*
feast, epulæ, -aruin, *f.*
field m., vescor, vesci, 3.

feel, sentio, -īre, sensi, sen-
 sum, 4.
field, ager, -ri, *m.*
field (of battle), acies, -ei, *J.*
fifty, quinquaginta.
fill, compleo, -ēre, -ēvi,
 -ētum, 2.
find, invenio, -īre, -veni,
 -ventum, 4.
fire, ignis, -is, *m.*
five, quinque.
five hundred, quingenti, -ae, -a.
flee, fugio, -ere, fūgi, 3.
flesh, caro, carnis, *f.*
flight, fuga, -ae, *f.*
follow, sequor, -i, secūtus, 3.
food, cibus, -i, *m.*
foolish, stultus, -a, -um.
foot, pes, pedis, *m.*
for (on behalf of), prō.
four, quattuor.
fox, vulpes, -is, *f.*
free (from), liber, -era, -erum.
friend, amīcus, -i, *m.*
friendly, amīcus, -a, -um.
frog, rāna, -ae, *f.*
from, a or ab, e or ex.

G.

Gaius, Gaius, -i, *m.*
gate, porta, -ae, *J.*
Gaul, Gallia, -ae, *J.*
Gaul (a), Gallus, -i, *m.*
general, dux, ducis, *c.*
German (a), Germānus, -i, *m.*
get possession of, pōtior, -īri,
 potitus, 4.
girl, puella, -ae, *f.*
give, do, dare, dedi, datum, *I.*
gire (battle), committo, -ere,
 -misi, -missum, 3.
glitter, mico, -āre, -ui (-avi), *I.*
go, eo, īre, -ii (-ivi), itum.

go away, abeo, -ire, -ii (-ivi),
-itum.
god, deus, -i, m.
good, bonus, -a, -um.
grass, grāmen, -inis, n.
great, magnus, -a, -um: in-
gens, -tis.
greedy, avidus, -a, -um.
grief, dolor, -ōris, m.
guard (to), custōdio, -ire, -ivi,
4: tueor, -ēri, 2.
guard (a), custos, -ōdis, c.
guide (to), dūco, -ere, duxi,
ductum, 3.
guide (a), dux, ducis, c.

H.

hand, manus, -ūs, f.
happy, fēlix, -icis.
harbour, portus, -ūs, m.
hard, dūrus, -a, -um.
hare, habeo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2.
hear, audio, -ire, -ii (-ivi),
itum, 4.
heavy, gravis, -e.
help (to), subvenio, -ire, -vēni,
-ventum, 4.
help, auxilium, -i, n.
here, hīc.
Hibernia, Hibernia, -ae, f.
high, altus, -a, -um.
hill, collis, -is, m.
himself, se.
his (own), suus, -a, -um.
hold, teneo, -ēre, tenui, 2.
hold out (against), sustineo,
-ēre, -ui, 2.
home (motion to), dominum.
home (at), domi.
honey, mel, mellis, n.
hope, spēro, -āre, 1.
Horatius, Horātius, -i, m.
horn, cornu, -ūs, n.

horse, equus, -i, m.
hound, canis, -is, c.
hour, hōra, -ae, f.
house, domus, -ūs, f.
hunt, vēnor, -āri, 1.
hunter, vēnātor, -ōris, m.
hurt, laedo, -ere, -si, -sum, 3:
noeo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2.

I.

ice, glacies, -ēi, f.
ill, aeger, -ra, -rum.
immediately, statim.
infantry, pedītes, -um, m.
inhabit, habito, -āre, 1: in-
colo, -erc, -ui, 3.
injure, noeo (see *hurt*).
into, in (acc.).
Italy, Ītalia, -ae, f.

J.

javelin, pīlum, -i, n.
jewelled, gemmātus, -a, -um.
journey, iter, itineris, n.
judge, iūdex, -icis, m.
Jupiter, Iuppiter, Iovis, m.

K

keen, ācer, acris, acre.
kill, occido, -ere, -di, -sum, 3.
king, rex, rēgis, m.
know, cognosco, -ere, -nōvi,
-nitum, 3: scio, scire,
scīvi, 4.

L

luck, careo, -ēre, -ūdī, 2.
ladder, scāla, -ae, f.
lamb, agnus, -i, m.
land, terra, -ae, f.: agri, m.

large, magnus, -a, -um.
lay-waste, vasto, -āre, 1.
lazy, ignavus, -a, -um.
lead, dūco, -ere, -xi, -etum, 3.
leader, dux, ducis, c.
learn, disco, -ere, didici, 3.
leave, relinquo, -ere, -līqui,
 -lictum, 3.
legion, legio, -ōnis, f.
leisure, ūtium, -i, n.
letter, litterae, -arum, f.
lieutenant, legātus, -i, m.
linger, moror, -ari, 1.
live, vivo, -ere, vixi, victum, 3.
live-in, habito, -are, 1: incolo,
 -ere, -ui, 3.
lefty, altus, -a, -um.
long, longus, -a, -um.
lord, dominus, -i, m.
lose, perdo, -ere, -didi, -di-
 tum, 3.
lure, amo, -āre, 1.

M.

maiden, virgo, -inis, f.
make, facio, -ēre, fēci, factum,
 3: creo, -āre, 1.
man, vir, -i, m.: homo, -inis.
 c. (*a human being*).
mangle, lacero, -āre, 1.
many, multi, -ae, a.
march, iter facere (see *make*).
Marcus, Marcus, -i, m.
master, magister, -ri, m. (if
 master = owner, dominus).
messenger, nuntius, -i, m.
mile, mille, -passus (2 miles,
 duo milia passuum).
money, pecūnia, -ae, f.
monkey, simia, -ae, m. and f.
month, mensis, -is, m.
moon, lūna, -ae, f.
mother, māter, -ris, f.

mountain, mons, -tis, m.
move, moveo, -ēre, mōvi, mō-
 tum, 2.
much, multus, -a, -um.
my, meus, -a, -um.

N.

native-land, patria, -ae, f.
nest, nīdus, -i, m.
new, novus, -a, -um.
night, nox, noctis, f.
nine, novem.
no, none, nullus, -a, -um.
not, nōn.
now, nunc.

O.

oar, rēmus, -i, m.
obey, pāreo, -ēre, -ui, 2.
obtain, adipiscor, -sci, adep-
 tus, 3: nanciscor, -sci,
 nactus, 3.
offspring, prōles, -is, f.
old (man), senex, senis, m.
once (upon a time), ūlim.
once (at), statim.
one, ūnus, -a, -um.
open, aperio, -ire, -ui, -tum, 4.
order, iubeo, -ēre, iussi, ius-
 sum, 2.

other, alius, -a, -ud.
ought, dēbeo, -ēre, -ui, 2.
our, noster, -ra, -rum.
owc, dēbeo (see *ought*).
owner, dominus, -i, m.
ox, bos, bovis, m.

P.

pain, dolor, -ōris, m.
pardon, venia, -ae, f.
Paris, Lutetia, -ae, f.
peace, pax, pācis, f.

peacock, pavo, -ōnis, *m.*
people, populus, -i, *m.*
Persian (*a*), Persa, -ae, *m.*
place (*a*), locus, -i, *m.*
place (*to*), pōno, -ere, posui,
 possum, 3.
plain, campus, -i, *m.*
plan, consilium, -i, *n.*
pleasant, grātus, -a, -um.
please, placeo, -ere, -ui, -itum,
 2.
policeman, lictor, -ōris, *m.*
Pompey, Pompeius, -i, *m.*
poor, pauper, -eris.
praise (*to*), laudo, -āre, 1.
praise, laus, laudis, *f.*
pray, ūro, -āre, 1.
prefer, mālo, malle, malui.
prepare, paro, -āre, 1.
promise, promitto, -ere, -misi,
 -missum, 3: polliceor, -ēri,
 -icitus, 2.
protect, defendo, -ere, -di, -sum,
 3: tueor, -ēri, 2.
punishment, poena, -ae, *f.*
put, pōno (see *place*).
put (*in command of*), praeficio,
 -ere, -fēci, -fectum, 3.
put (*to flight*), fugo, -āre, 1.

R.

rampart, vallum, -i, *n.*
reach, advenio, -ire, -vēni,
 -ventum, 4.
read, lego, -ere, lēgi, lectum, 3.
receive, accipio, -ere, -cēpi,
 -ceptum, 3.
release, solvo, -ere, solvi, solu-
 tum, 3.
relying on, frētus, -a, -um.
remain, maneo, -ēre, mansi,
 mansum, 2.
restrain, coerceo, -ere, -ui, 2.

return, redeo, -ire, -ii (-īvi),
 -itum, 4.
Rhine (*the*), Rhēnus, -i, *m.*
rich, dives, dīvitīs.
ripe, mātūrus, -a, -um.
river, flūmen, -inis, *n.*
rock, saxum, -i, *n.*
Roman, Rōmānus, -a, -um.
Rome, Rōma, -ae, *f.*
rout (*to*), fundo, -ere, fūdi,
 fūsum, 3.
rule, rego, -ere, -xi, -ctum, 3.
run, curro, -ere, cucurri, cur-
 sum, 3.

S.

sad, tristis, -e.
safe, salvus, -a, -um.
safety, salūs, -ūtis, *f.*
sailor, nauta, -ae, *m.*
same, idem, eadem, idem.
say, dico, -ere, dixi, dictum, 3.
sea, mare, -is, *n.*
second-time, iterum.
see, video, -ere, vīdi, vīsum, 2.
seem, videor, -ēri, 2.
senate, senātus, -us, *m.*
send, mitto, -ere, mīsi, mis-
 sum, 3.
serpent, serpens, -tis, *c.*
servant, servus, -i, *m.*
set-out, proficisco, -sci, pro-
 fectus, 3.
share, divido, -ere, -si, -sum, 3.
sheep, ovis, -is, *f.*
shepherd, pastor, -ōris, *m.*
ship, nāvis, -is, *f.*
short, brevis, -e.
show, monstro, -āre, 1
sick, aeger, -ra, -rum.
silly, stultus, -a, -um.
sister, soror, -oris, *f.*
sit, sedeo, -ere, sēdi, sessum, 2.
sixth, sextus, -a, -um.

slave, servus, -i, m.
soldier, miles, -itis, m.
son, filius, -i, m.
sound, sono, -āre, -ui, -itum, i.
*spare, parco, -ere, pepercī
parsum, 3.*
speak, loquor, loqui, locūtus, 3.
spear, hasta, -ae, f.
spoil, praeda, -ae, f.
*spring (from), orior, -iri, ortus,
4 and 3.*
stag, cervus, -i, m.
star, stella, -ae, f.
stay, maneo, -ēre (see remain).
stone, saxum, -i, n.
stork, cicōnia, -ae, f.
story, fabula, -ae, f.
strong, fortis, -e.
*struggle (to), nitor, -i, nīsus or
nixus, 3.*
struggle (noun), nīsus, -ūs, m.
suffer, patior, pati, passus, 3.
summer, aestas, -ātis, f.
sun, sol, sōlis, m.
*sustain, sustineo, -ere, -ui,
-tentum, 2.*
sweet, dulcis, -e.
 *swift, vēlox, -ōcīs; celer,
celeris, celere.*
sword, gladius, -i, m.

T.

tail, cauda, -ae, f.
*take, capio, -ere, cepi, cap-
tum, 3.*
take (fire), ardeo, -ere, arsi, 2.
take (up), levo, -are, i.
*talk, loquor, loqui (see
speak).*
Tarentum, Tarentum, -i, n.
teach, doceo, -ere, -ui, -ctum, 2.
tear, lacero, -are, i.
*tell, dico, -ere, dixi, dictum,
• 3 : narro, -are, i.*

ten, decem.
tender, tener, -era, -erum.
tenth, decimus.
*terrify, terreo, -ēre, -ui, -itum,
2.*
*that, (pron.) is, ea, id; ille,
illa, illud.*
there, ibi.
thing, res, rei, f.
think, puto, -āre, i.
third, tertius, -a, -um.
thirty, trīgintā.
this, hic, haec, hoc.
thousand, mille (pl. milia).
three, tres, tria.
three hundred, trecenti, -ae, -a.
timid, timidus, -a, -um.
to-day, hodie.
toil, labor, -ōris, m.
to-morrow, eras.
tooth, dens, -tis, f.
*torture, torqueo, -ēre, torti,
tortum, 2.*
*town, oppidum, -i, n.: urbs,
-is, f.*
travel, iter facere (see murch).
tree, arbor, -ōris, f.
tribune, tribūnus, -i, m.
trumpet, tuba, -ae, f.
try, conor, -āri, i.
*turn-out, evādo, -ere, -si,
-sum, 3.*
twenty, viginti.
two, duo, duae, duo.

U.

*understand, intellego. -ere,
-lexi, -lectum, 3.*
unever, inīquus, -a, -um.
unfavourable, inīquus, -a, -um.
unhappy, infelix, -īcis.
useful, útilis, -e.
useless, inūtilis, -e.

V.

- valour*, virtūs, -ūtis, *f.*
virtue, virtūs, -ūtis, *f.*
voice, vox, vōcis, *f.*

W.

- wage*, gero, -ere, gessi, ges-tum, *3.*
wait, exspecto, -āre, *1.*
wall, mūrus, -i, *m.*
war, bellum, -i, *n.*
wars (*at the*), militiae.
water, aqua, -ae, *f.*
water-snake, hydrus, -i, *m.*
when? quando.
which [*neuter of who*].
who (*rel.*), qui, quae, quod.
who? (*interr.*), quis, quis,
 quid.
whole, tōtus, -a, -um.
wicked, improbus, -a, -um.
wild-boar, aper, -ri, *m.*

- willing* (*to be*), volo, velle, volui.
winter, hiemps, hiemis, *f.*
wisdom, sapientia, -ae, *f.*
wise, sapiens, -entis.
wish, cupio, -ere, -ii (-īvī), -ītum, *3.*
with, cum (*abl.*).
without, sine (*abl.*).
wolf, lupus, -i, *m.*
work, opus, -eris, *n.*
worship, colo, -ere, colui, cul-tum, *3.*
worthy, dignus, -a, -um.
wound (*to*), vulnero, -āre, *1.*
wound (*a*), vulnus, -neris, *n.*
write, scribo, -ere, scripsi,
 scriptum, *3.*

Y.

- year*, annus, -i, *m.*
yesterday, heri.
young (*man*), iuvenis, -is.
your, vester, -ra, -rum.